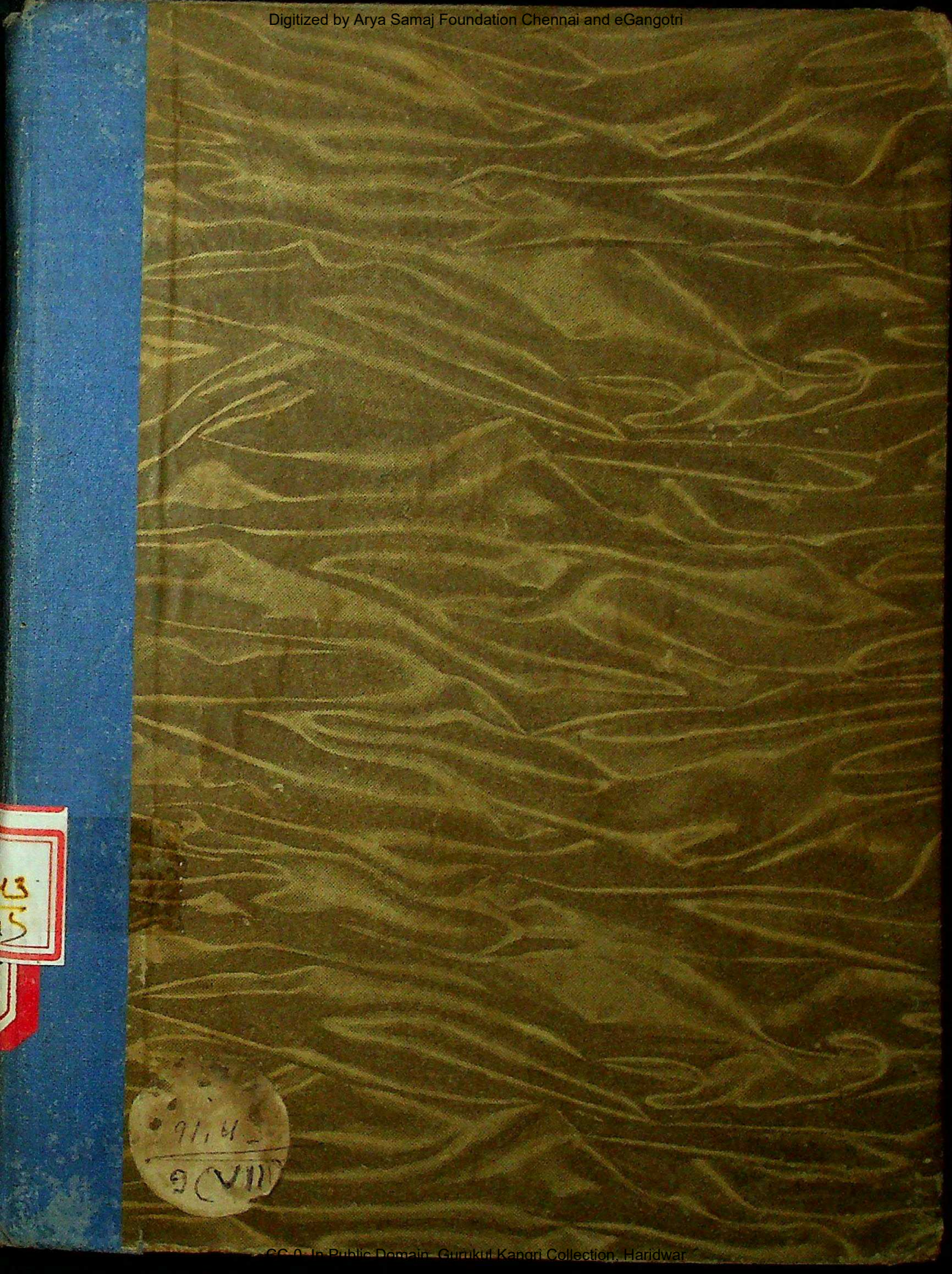
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ओ३म्
पुस्तक संख्या 491.43
पञ्जिका-संख्या ..... 9(VII)

पुस्तक पर सर्व प्रकार की निशानियां लगाना वर्जित है। कोई सज्जन पन्द्रह दिन से अधिक देर तक पुस्तक अपने पास नहीं रख सकते। अधिक देर तक रखने के लिये पुनः आज्ञा प्राप्त करनी चाहिये।

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

यह पुस्तक वितरित न [illegible]
NOT TO BE ISSUED

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ
REFERENCE BOOK

591.43
9(VII)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CHECKED 1973

Dictionary Series No.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY POLITICAL DICTIONARY

23829

By

Sukhsampattirai Bhandari M. R. A. S.

Stock Verification

DICTIONARY PUBLISHING HOUSE,
BRAHMPURI, AJMER.

Price Rs. 7/8/-

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Printed by
Din Dayal Mathur, B. A.,
at the
Newal Kishore Press, Ajmer.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

PREFACE.

This work is an humble attempt to provide a concise Dictionary of terms used in the works of Political Science, Constitutionalism, Governmental and Administrative systems of various countries, and International law etc. etc. With the growth of Political consciousness in our country, after the advent of independence, such a work, giving explanation and definitions of the Political and Governmental terms with their Hindi equivalents, has become a vital necessity. Wifh this view, I have undertaken the compilation of the present work, giving up-to-date Political terms with their definitions in the light of the English, American and Indian authorities on the subject. I have also attempted to include the terms used in the Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi with their explanations mostly in his own language. Besides this, terms used in Draft Constitution of India as well as in the Constitutions of England, United States of America, U. S. S. R, China and other countries have also been dealt with.

In keeping track of developments of Political Science and constitutionalism, I have used the latest authorities on the subject and made them the basis of the definitions and meanings of the words used in this volume. I am giving the list of the books from which I have derived help and take opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to the learned authors of the same.

I shall be grateful, if the learned readers, would very kindly give me suggestions for improvement in the work, so that I may make necessary additions and alterations in the second edition of this dictionary.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Shri Dindayalji Mathur, Manager of Newal Kishore Press for the interest he has taken in the decent printing of the work.

AJMER.
13-9-1949.

Sukhsampattirai Bhandari.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

TWENTIETH CENTURY POLITICAL DICTIONARY.

'A'

Abdication. Abdication is the renunciation or giving up of an office by a Magistrate or a person in office before the term of service has expired. (Jacob-Law Dict). पद-त्याग; अवधि से पहले पद छोड़ना।

Abdication by a Sovereign. Voluntary renunciation by the King of his right of sovereignty, The latest example of the abdication was of King Edward who abdicated in favour of the present king of England. राजा या सम्राट् द्वारा राजत्याग।

Abduction. Abduction in general signifies the act of illegally taking away of any person. It is chiefly used for the taking away of a wife from a husband, a child from a parent, a ward from her guardian or a female servant from her master. This may be by fraud, persuation or open violence. अपहरण।

Abettor. One who promotes or procures the commission of crime (Bonvier). अपराध प्रेरक; अपराध प्रवर्तक।

Ability Theory. The theory that taxes for the general purposes and benefits of government should be levied on the tax payer according to his ability to pay. No single index is adequate. One hundred fifty years ago the general property tax was considered the best tax for this theory. The problem of measuring ability today is more complex, but the income tax is the outstanding effort to meet the problem. कर-सामर्थ्य-सिद्धान्त।

Abnormal. Not conforming to rule; Contrary to law or system. असाधारण; असामान्य; नियमातिरेकी।

Abolish. To annul or destroy, to make void, to put to an end to (as) to abolish laws, to abolish slavery. खारिज करना; उठादेना, रद्दकरना।

Abolition. Act of abolishing; an annulling; abrogation (as) the abolition of laws or ordinances. उन्मूलन।

Abolitionist. A person who favours the abolition of any institution, especially slavery. उन्मूलक; दास-प्रथोन्मूलक।

Aboriginal. A term first applied to an ancient Latin race, but now signifies the original inhabitants of any country, The Bhils and Kolis of India, the Maories of New Zealand and the Red Indians of North America represent prominent existent examples. आदिम वासी; मूलनिवासी; आदिम।

Absenteeism. A term applied to the practice of those people who reside outside their estates and derive their income from sources within them ज़मींदारों की अपनी ज़मींदारी से दूर रहने की प्रथा।

Absent or Absentee Voting. Process of securing ballots who will not be able to vote in his own voting district on election day. परोक्ष-मतदान।

Absolute. Complete, perfect. Without any condition or limitation.. पूर्ण; निरपेक्ष।

Absolute Majority. Full and complete majority. पूर्ण बहुमत; निरपेक्ष बहुमत।

Absolute Monarchy. An absolute monarchy is one in which the powers of the monarch are not limited by a constitution

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

or by any law except that which he himself makes. He makes and executes the law, he levies such taxes as he pleases, he spends the money of the state for such purposes as he wishes and he governs the people according to his own sweet will. He allows them such rights and permits them such liberties as he thinks are good for them. निरंकुश राजतन्त्र; सर्वसत्ताधारी राजतन्त्र

Absolute Title. Means complete title, a title which excludes all others not compatible with it. पूर्ण अधिकार।

Absoluteness of Sovereignty. The sovereignity of the state, according to Gilchrist, is absolute and unlimited. Were it not so, the state would not be a state, but a body of people subordinate to another state. Sovereignty is the supreme characteristic of statehood. It can not be limited. It is an original, not a derived power. As it is the supreme power in the state, there can not, legally speaking, be any authority above it. Sovereignty, as Jellinck remarks, can be bound only by its own will. पूर्ण प्रभुता, एकाधिपतित्व।

Absolutism. A term which indicates the system of unlimited government, the governed having no representation, vote or other share in the administration. State or quality of being absolute. It means a sort of government in which public power is vested in some person or persons, unchecked and uncontrolled by any law or institution. Unconditional power or sovereignty vested in a monarch, autocrat or oligarchy. The dictatorial systems prevailing in Germany, Italy and Russia are the modern types of Absolutism. पूर्ण-स्वैरिता, निरकुशता. निरँकुश राजनीति, स्वेच्छाचारवाद।

Academy. It is a Greek term, originally applied to the groves where Plato taught, but subsequently adopted to indicate higher educational institutions of a special kind. Academies of science are numerous in all parts of the world and in addition there are what may be called Literary Academies, of which the French Academy, established in 1635, is a notable example. There are also Academies of history, of Medicine, of Music and of Art.

The London Royal Academy of Arts was founded in 1768. The British Academy for the promotion of historical, philosophical and Philological studies, was founded in 1902 and is incorporated by Royal Charter. विद्यापीठ, विद्वत्-परिषद्।

Accession. It means the commencement of the king's reign. In International law it is occasionally used as a technical expression denoting the absolute or unconditional acceptance by one or several states of a treaty already concluded between other sovereigns. (Mert. Rep.) राज्याभिषेक, राज्यारोहण; पूर्ण सन्धि-स्वीकरण।

Accomplice. One who is in some way concerned in a commission of crime, though not as a principal. सहकर्मी, सहापराधी; अपराध-संगी।

Accountant. A person skilled in posting, keeping and balancing books, and who is usually employed by merchants, public companies, etc., to prepare accounts and balance sheets, or to audit their books and accounts for the purpose of seeing that they are properly kept, and that no fraud has been committed by the party keeping them. गणक, गाणनिक, आय-व्यय-लेखक, आंकिक।

Accountant-General. A superior officer who is in charge of the state accounts. महागणक, महागाणनिक।

Act. In legislation it means a statute or law made by a legislative body. अधिनियम, एक्ट, विधान।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Act of Grace. A term sometimes applied to a general pardon or the granting or extension of some privilege at the begining of a new reign. अनुग्रह, कार्य्यः क्षमा-दान।

Act of Parliament. Statutes or Acts of Parliament. पार्लियामेण्ट के विधान।

Act of Settlement. The independence of judiciary in England has been established by the Act of Settlement (1701). According to this Act the judges have been given security of the tenure of office. They are appointed by the crown on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor and they hold office during good behaviour. Their removal is possible only on a joint address of the two houses of the Legislature, namely, the House of Lords and the House of commons. सुरक्षा का अधिनियम।

Act of State. An act done by the sovereign power of a country or by its delegate within the limits of the power vested in him. Such an act can not be questioned in any court of law. (Black-Law Dict.). राज्य-कृत्य।

Action Francaise. A French Political group, the object of which is the restoration of the monarchy. It belongs to the right wing. फ्रांसीसी राजतन्त्रवादी दल, फ्रांस देश का एक राजनैतिक दल।

Action, Socialist. As long as socialism had remained in the phase of theory, as long as it was sentimental and humanitarian, its only means of propaganda were literature and teaching. When however, socialism became scientific, basing itself upon economic facts and realities and including in its programme the striving after political power, it began to employ other means of propaganda, such as the constitution of political parties, congresses, elections, formation of syndicates etc. (Dict. of Socialsim). समाजवादी आंदोलन।

Activism. A term used for the display of keen activity in the field of action for the achievement of ones end. कार्य्यवाद, प्रवृत्तिवाद, कर्मण्यतावाद।

Actuary. An officer in a Life Assurance Company who makes the necessary calculations as to the probable duration of a life about to be insured (by which the premium is regulated) and advises generally on all questions relating to the statistics and finance of the concern. बीमा-पड़तालक।

Adjournment. A putting off until another time or transferring to a different place; (Tomlins). Act of adjourning or state of being adjourned, also, the time and interval for which a body adjourns. स्थगन, स्थगितकरण।

Adjourn Sine Dine. To adjourn without setting a time to reconvene or recommence business. अनिश्चित काल के लिये स्थगित करना।

Adjustment. That which serves to adjust or adapt one thing to another or to a particular service, as the adjustment of Constitutional Government.

The nicest of all the adjustments involved in the working of the British Government is that which dertermines without formally defining the internal relations of the cabinet (Gladstone). समन्वय, मेल बैठाना, समाधान, व्यवस्थापन।

Adjutant. A regimental staff-Officer, with the rank of the first lieutenant, appointed to assist the commanding officer of a regiment in the discharge of the details of his regimental or garrison duty. एडज्युटेन्ट।

Adjutant-General. A staff-officer, the chief assistant of a commanding General in the execution of his military duties; a principal staff officer of the army. एडज्युटेन्ट जनरल।

Administration. In politics it means the Government of public affairs. The execution part of a Government. शासन-प्रबन्ध, प्रशासन।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Administration of Government. The management of the executive department of the Government. राज्य-शासन, राज्य-प्रबन्ध।

Administrative County. The area for which a county council is elected. At present England & Wales are divided into sixty two administrative counties. They are administered by a county council. For purposes of election the country is divided into areas similar to wards in a municipality. A county council consists of ordinary councillors elected for three years and eldermen elected by the councillors for six years. Half the eldermen retire every three years. The powers of eldermen and councillors are similar. Women are equally eligible with men for election and appointment. A county council elects its own chairman and appoints its own administrative officials. Its duties are wide. They include all the administrative work done by the justices with all the functions conferred by recent acts of Parliament. Its other duties include the licensing of race courses and of houses for music and dancing, the management of main roads and bridges, the administration of the poor law, the maintenance and management of pauper and lunatic asylums, the maintenance of reformatories and industrial schools, control of contagious diseases of animals, certain functions connected with Parliamentary registration and polling districts, a measure of control over the sale of foods and drugs, and the registration of the places of worship. शासनाधीन जिले।

Administrative Courts. Administrative courts exist in France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland They are meant to try cases between the Government and its officials, or between private citizens and Government Officials. These courts are guided not by common law but by the regulation and procedure known as administrative law. शासकवर्गीय न्यायालय; वे न्यायालय जिनमें सरकार और उसके अधिकारी तथा अधिकारी और जनता के बीच के मामले तय किये जाते हैं।

Administrative Law. That branch of public law which deals with the various organs of the sovereign power considered as in motion and prescribe in detail the manner of their activity, being concerned with such topics as the collection of the revenue, the regulation of the military and naval forces, citizenship and naturalization, sanitary measures, poor laws, public safety and the morals (Holland-Jurisprudence 305—307).

(2) This term is equivalent to the French term 'Droit Administratif' which refers not only to the law covering the relation of the administrative authorities towards private citizens,but also to the whole ef the public law relating to the organization of the state.

(3) Administrative law has been defined by French authorities in general terms as "the body of rules which regulate the relations of the administration or of the administrative authority towards private citizens."

(4) Aucoe, the well-known French author in his work on "droit administratif" describes the phrase as follows:—

"Administrative law determines (1) the constitution and relations of those organs of society which are charged with the care of those social interests which are the objects of public administration, by which term is meant the different representatives of society among which the state is the most important, and (2) the relation of the administrative authorities towards the citizens of the state (quoted from 'Introduction to the Study of the Law of Constitution)." शासकवर्गीय क़ानून या अधिनियम, परिपालन विषयक विधान, प्रशासन सम्बन्धी क़ानून।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Administrator. One who administers ;One who conducts the affairs of the state. The person to whom letters of administration are granted. शासक, प्रबन्धकर्त्ता, परिपालक, राज्यकर्त्ता, परिचालक।

Admiral. A naval officer of the highest rank, the commander-in-chief of the navy (Johnson). नौ-सेनापति; जल-सेना नायक।

Admiral or Lord High Admiral. An officer entrusted with the charge of the seas, with jurisdiction over naval and maritime matters and over wrongful acts committed on the high seas or in navigable rivers, exercised by means of the court of the Admiral.

Admiralty. The branch or department of law which relates to maritlme property affairs and transactions, whether civil or criminal . In a more limited sense it is the tribunal exercising jurisdiction over maritime law by a procedure peculiar to itself and to some extent, and in some respects, dittinct from that followed by other courts. (Williams and Bruce-Admiralty Practice.) जल सेना विभाग।

Admiralty Board of. Department that controls the British Navy. Other countries have similar bodies, but such are usually known as the ministry of marine. नौसेना पर्षद्, जलसेना विभाग।

The Board of Admiralty consists of the First Lord of theAdmiralty, who is a member of the Cabinet, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Sea Lords, who are naval officers and a civilian, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty. नौवाहिनी विभाग; नौसेना-विभाग, नोसेनापति का पद, जल सेना विभाग।

Admiralty Court. A court exercising jurisdiction in Admiralty business. सामुद्रिक न्यायालय; नौसेना-न्यायालय।

Adult Suffrage. Adult suffrage means suffrage for both men and women. वयस्क मताधिकार; बालिगमताधिकार।

Advocate. One who pleads the cause of another in a court of Law or other judicial tribunal.

His duty is twofold—to advise his client before going into court and to act for him when in court. He is a person learned in law and duly admitted to practice, who assists his clients with advice and pleads for him in open court. वकील; अधिवक्ता, एडवोकेट, सम्प्रतिपादक।

Advocate, Crown. Formerly, the second law officer of the Crown in the Court of Admiralty. जलसेना-न्यायालय का द्वितीय न्यायाधिकारी।

Advocate, King's. Kings advocate is a colloquial term. Applies to his Majesty's Advocate-General. सम्राट् का प्रधान एडवोकेट जनरल।

Advocate Lord. The Lord advocate is the chief law officer in Scotland. He is appointed by the crown and it is his duty to act as Public Prosecutor, and to plead in all cases in which the Crown is interested. स्काटलैण्ड का प्रधान सरकारी वकील

Advocate-General. The law adviser of the Government. He is the Principal Law Officer. महाअधिवक्ता, प्रधान सरकारी वकील।

Aerodrome. The area devoted to the arrival and departure of aircrafts and the building associated therewith. हवाई अड्डा।

Affair. In politics it means public affairs or the administration of the state; (as) at the head of affairs. राजकाज

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Affiliation. In means the association in the same family, society or institution, (as) Affiliation of school or college to the university. सम्बद्धीकरण।

Agenda. A list of business to be done. This is a term generally used by public companies when calling a Board meeting or a meeting of their shareholders.

Agenda paper is the paper containing list of the business to be done at a meeting of committees, etc. कार्य्यसूची, कार्य्यक्रम, कार्य्यावली।

Agent Provocateur. A French term for 'a provoking agent'. A person sent during political or social conflicts into the adversary's ranks to provoke in the disguise of an adherent, compromising actions. This method was much used in pre-revolutionary Russia when the Government sent agents provocateurs into the revoultionary movements to cause attempts of uprisings with a view to furnishing a pretex for the Government to suppress the movements (Walter Theimer). उत्तेजक; भड़कानेवाला।

Aggression A term first used officially in the Treaty of Versaillies which spoke of 'the aggression of Germany'. and also incorporated in the Covenant of the League of Nations, members undertaking to respect and preserve against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independance of all members (Walter Theimer). आक्रमण, हमला।

Agitation. The act of rousing the masses to political action around some particular social injustice. आन्दोलन; हलचल।

Agrarian. A term used to denote the political representatives of agricultural interests. कृषक; कृषकीय; खेतिहर; कृषि सम्बन्धी।

Agrarian Laws. Lands enacted in ancient Rome according to which public lands or lands belonging to the state were to be distributed among the plebeins and poorer people. कृषकीय विधान; कृषि सम्बन्धी क़ानून।

Agrarian Party. It means a political party representing agriculturists and their interests. कृषक दल।

Agrarian Socialism. The socialists' doctrine which maintains that the state ought to nationalize all land and thus abolish private owner-ship of the soil. Some Agrarian Socialists limit their demand to nationalization of land, but others consider this measure as the first step towards the introduction of collective ownership of all means of production. कृषक-समाजवाद, खेतिहर-समाजवाद।

Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of. Created by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919. Formerly the Board of Agriculture. कृषि-सचिवालय।

Air Council. The authority, presided over by the Secretary of State for Air, which controls the Air Forces of the Crown, created by the Air Force (Constitution Act, 1917.) The discipline and regulation of the Air Force is provided for each year by the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act. वायुसेना-परिषद्।

Air Ministry. The Air Council, presided over by the Secretary of State for Air (Air Force Constitution Act, 1917). वायु-सेना सचिवालय।

Alderman. ज्येष्ठक; नगर-शासक; कुलिक।

Alien. Anyone not a subject of the country in which he lives. Aliens are of two classes:—first, those who have established a residence in the state, who are designated as resident or domiciled aliens, and second those who are mere temporary sojourners. Again, they may be subjects of friendly power in which case they are styled alien friends, or they may be the subjects of hostile state, in which case they are described as alien enemies.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Though aliens owe their allegiance to another state, they are required to obey the ordinary laws of the land in which they reside, and these laws may also include regulations which are made by treaties between the country of the aliens and the country in which they reside. Aliens receive the protection of law for their person and property in the state they inhabit, and for such protection they must obey laws even though they be different from those prevailing in the state to which they owe allegiance.

The aliens must also, as a rule, pay rates and taxes according to the ordinary methods prevailing in the state, but they do not receive political privileges. The privilege of voting, of election for public bodies and the holding of public offices are generally denied to them.

The entry of aliens is regulated by law in almost all countries. In England until 1905 aliens were freely admitted, but in 1905 a law placed certain checks on their entrance. विदेशी, अन्य देशीय।

Alien Enemy. The subject of a foreign state with which the country is at war. Also a person (1) in the Military or Naval service of the enemy (2) in the enemy navigation, or identified with the enemy by the grant of exceptional trading facilities (3) domiciled or resident, and carrying on trade in enemy territory. Enemy alien residents in the enemy country cannot sue in the English Courts but enemy alien civilian residents in the country may sue. विदेशी-शत्रु।

Allegation. A statement or assertion of fact made in any proceeding, as for instance, in a pleading, particularly a statement or charge which is, as yet, unproved. आरोप; दोषारोप।

Allegiance. The natural lawful and faithful obedience which every subject owes to his state. It is either perpetual, where one is a subject born, or where one hath the right of a subject by naturalization, etc., or it is temporary by reason of residence in the state dominions.

The tie which binds the subject to the state in return for that protection which the state affords to the subject, the natural and legal obedience which every subject owes to his state.

Local allegiance owed by every alien so long as he continues within the dominions of the Indian Union. Breach of allegiance is the basis of the crime of treason. राज्यभक्ति; वफ़ादारी, राज्यनिष्ठा।

Alliance. In International Law it means a Union between two or more nations contracted by compact, treaty or league (Burril). मैत्री, संधि, मेल, सख्य, गुट।

Alliance, Offensive. It means the alliance framed for the purpose of mutal aid in the prosecution of war against common enemy. आक्रमणात्मक संधि; आक्रमणात्मक गुट।

Alliance, Defensive. An alliance formed for the purpose of mutual aid and protection in resisting the assault of a hostile power. रक्षात्मक मैत्री या सन्धि।

Alliance, Offensive & Defensive. Alliance formed for both offensive and defensive purposes. रक्षात्मक और आक्रमणात्मक मैत्री।

Allmende. A system of collective land tenure and of the communal goods. Part of it is left to the family whilst the remainder is exploited by the collectivity of the inhabitants. There are allmenden in Switzerland and in some districts of South Germany. समाजसत्तावादी पद्धति, सार्वजनिक अधिकार की पद्धति विशेष।

Ally. A person associated with another by kinship, treaty or league. A confederate, more particularly a sovereign of state connected with another by treaty, offensive and defensive. मित्र।

Amana Community. A socialist community consisting of eight villages in Jowa,

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

North America, founded by the religious sect of the inspirationists. The communism of this community is absolute. (Dictionary of Socialism Page 4). अमाना संघ, साम्यवादी समाज विशेष।

Ambassador. An ambassador is a public minister or officer of the highest rank, clothed with high diplomatic powers sent abroad by a sovereign state or prince, with a legal commission and authority to transact business on behalf of his country with the Government or Court of the country to which he is sent. (Bacon Wharton).

(2) A person sent by one Sovereign power to another with authority, by letters of Credence, to treat on affairs of state.

In ancient India, we have traces of diplomatic agents from very early times—from the time of the Rigveda Thus we have a passage in the Rigveda in which AGNI discharged the functions of an ambassador.

In the Mahabharat, Bhishma says "An ambassador should possess these seven accomplishments, Viz. he should be high born, of a good family, eloquent, clever, sweet-speeched, faithful in delivering messages with which he is charged, and endowed with good memory.

Manu says: An Ambassador is commended to a king who is loyal, honest, skilful, possessing a good memory, who knows the proper place and time for action and who is handsome, fearless and eloquent.

The Agni Purana repeats the same thing.

"The ambassador sent to represent the king at a foreign court should be a man of very keen intellect, sweet voiced, possessing eloquence of speech and well-versed in the art of diplomacy.

In ancient Greece the *PROXENOI* who had experience of foreign affairs were frequently sent on important diplomatic errands.

Everywhere in antiquity the person of the ambassador was regarded inviolable. The Mahabharat is very emphatic in its denunciation of sovereigns who committed the sin of killing an envoy. 'A king should never slay an envoy under any circumstances. That King who slays an envoy sinks into hell with all his ministers'. (Shanti Parva).

According to modern International law a diplomatic envoy during the time of his residence and until he leaves the country, is entitled to an entire exemption from the local jurisdiction, both civil and criminal. Besides this, the Ambassador has many privileges, including precedence at state ceremonies and direct access to the ruler. In Great Britain they are usually selected from the diplomatic services.

The duties of an ambassador is to keep his own Government informed of the state of affairs in the country to which he is sent, and to convey to that country the opinion and wishes of his own Government on matters of mutual concern. राजदूत।

Amendment. Word chiefly used in Parliament and at public meetings when laws are being made or decisions taken. It means an alteration or modification in a bill or resolution. The custom is that anyone desiring an alternation shall propose an amendment. This is voted on before the resolution to which it refers. If it is lost the way is clear for the resolution, if it is carried it becomes a part of the resolution which is then voted upon as amended. संशोधन।

Ammunition. It includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material gun-flints, gun-wads, percussion-caps, fuses and friction-tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition. (The Indian Arms Act). युद्धोपकरण, युद्ध-सामग्री ।

Amnesty. A term which means a general pardon of the offences of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon. An act of grace by which a ruler or governing power pardons any body or political offenders and release them राज-क्षमा ।

Amorphisme. A term used by Bakunin to designate the social anarchic state which is to follow pan destruction. सामाजिक अराजक अवस्था, अव्यवस्थावाद, अराजकता ।

Anarchism. This word is derived from Greek *ANARCHIA* (non-rule). It is a political doctrine standing for the abolitation of every organised authority and state machinery, and the creation of a stateless society instead. Philosophically it is based on the principle of absolute liberty and the negation of government authority in the inter-relations of individuals united in society. Anarchist philosophy places the social ideal in the absolute reign of individualism, and dreams of a model society in which all individuals will be so enlightened, conscientious and inspired by feelings of equality and fraternity as to live in perfect harmony, without the necessity of governmental machinery, legislation, prisons or police. It is a dream which the best of men and the noblest thinkers have dreamt, but which presupposes the complete change of human nature.

(2) It should always be noted here that pure and philosophical anarchism rests on non-violence. Secret murders and other violent acts are not consistent with the high principles of anarchism.

(3) It is described by Kropatkin, its chief literary exponent, as a principle or theory of life and conduct under which society is conceived without government. Harmony in such a society being obtained not by submission to law, or by obedience to any authority, but by free agreements concluded between the various groups, territorial and professional, freely constituted for the sake of production and consumption, as also for the satisfaction of the infinite variety of needs and aspirations of a civilized being (Joad—Modern Political Theory). अराजकतावाद ।

Anarcho-Syndicalism. Generally, the doctrine which rejects political action and regards Trade Unions as the only form of organization, and strikes as the only form of struggle necessary for the workers. Based mainly on the teachings of Prodhoun a contemporary and bitter opponent of Marx, this Movement was particularly strong in Spain. It flourished also in Italy and France. Anarcho-Syndicalism brough disastrous results to the workers in their struggle. श्रमिकसंघवाद ।

Anglo-Indian. A person of mixed European and Indian descent professing Christian faith and domiciled in India is an Anglo-Indian आंग्ल-भारतीय; अधगोरे ।

Annexation A work derived from Latin *annexus* (tying up), the act whereby a state takes possession of a territory formerly belonging to another state or to no state at all. It is a one sided action without the consent or at least voluntary consent of the former. अनुयोजन, किसी प्रदेश को हड़प लेना ।

Ans-Chluss. A German word which means 'joining'. It is used for the union of Austria with Germany. एकीकरण ।

Anti—Comintern Pact. An agreement between Germany, Japan and Italy with the subject of suppressing the activities

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

of the comintern or communist International. साम्यवादीय अंतर्राष्ट्र-विरोधी संधि।

Antinomy. In philosophy it is the apparent or real contradiction between two laws. In the Philosophy of Hegel antinomy is a universal fundamental law, governing the material and moral worlds Proudhan employed the antinomy as an argument against the economics. अन्योन्य असंगति या अन्योन्य विरोध।

Anti-Semitism. A term which means hostility to the Jews. A modern revival of the old time hatred of the Jewish race, confined mostly to Germany, Austria and Russia. From 1933 an organised anti-semite campaign on a large scale was carried out in Germany under the leadership of Herr Adolf Hilter यहूदी विरोधितावाद।

Appeal Committee. The committee of the justices of the country, appointed by quarter sessions to hear appeals from Courts of Summary jurisdiction (Summary Jurisdiction Appeals Act, 1933).

Appeasement Policy. A term recently used for the policy of appeasing Hitler and Mussolini, who were operating jointly during 1937 and 1938, by continous concessions granted in the hope of reaching a point of saturation when the dictators would be willing to accede to international collaboration अनुतोषण-नीति; आततायी को येन केन प्रकारेण सन्तुष्ट करने की नीति, तुष्टीकरण नीति।

Approver. An informer, or one who turns King's evidence. सरकारी गवाह।

Arbitration. An arbitration is a reference to the decision of one or more persons, either with or without an umpire of a particular matter in difference between the parties. The submitting of a disputed matter to the judgement of one or more persons called arbitrators (Wharton). पंचायत।

Arbiration, Industrial. It is employed to settle disputes between employer and employed In Great Britain there is an industrial court in the ministry of labour. पंच-निर्णय, औद्योगिक पंचायत।

Arbitration, Compulsory. Tried during the great war and has been introduced into Australia and New Zealand, with only qualified success. अनिवार्य पंचायत।

Arbitation, International It has been used many times, notable in the Bearing Sea fisheries dispute between Canada & U. S. A. in 1893. An Industrial court was established at the Hague in 1899 and many nations including Great Britain, France and U. S. A. have signed treaties undertaking to submit their disputes to arbitration. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पंचायत।

Aristocracy. (Gr. Aristos, best, Kratein to rule). It literally means Government by the best, or by a select class possessing a real or alleged superiority. A governing body composed of the best men in the state.

Artistocracy may be of various kinds; it may be aristocracy of wealth, or it may be military aristocracy. According to Aristotle's classification, aristocracy is a normal type of government the perversion of which is oligarchy, or the rule of the few for their own interest.

One of the distinguishing characterstics of aristocracy is that it emphasizes quality rather than quantity, character rather than numbers. It assumes that some are better fitted to govern than others, attaches great weight to experience and training as political virtues and seeks to reward special talent and attract it into the public service. अभिज्ञात-तंत्र, कुलीन तंत्र, शिष्टशासन।

Aristo-Democracy. It means that form of democratic government in which the best types of men wield the power. अभिजात जनतंत्र।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Aristocrat. A member of the aristocracy or a man of rank in a community, hence a person having the traits supposed to be characteristic of an aristocracy (Browning).

One who favours an aristocracy. One who is an advocate of an aristocratic form of Government. अभिजात कुलीन।

Armed, Peace. The condition of a country which in time of peace maintains its military establishment on a war footing so as to be ready for war at any moment सशस्त्र शान्ति।

Armed, Neutrality. The maintenance of neutrality by a nation of an armed force held ready to repel any aggression on the part of belligerent nations between which it is neutral. सशस्त्र तटस्थता।

Armistice. Truce, a suspending or cessation of hostilities between beligerent nations or forces for a time. विराम संधि, अस्थायी सन्धि।

Arms. 'Arms' includes fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spear, spear-heads and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufactured arms (The Indian Arms Act 1878 as modified up to the 1st March 1936). अस्त्र शस्त्र।

Assassination. Murdering of a person without provocation or cause of resentment given to the murderer. बध, हत्या।

Assembly, Unlawful. See Unlawful Assembly. गैरकानूनी जमात

Assessed Taxes. Taxes, the amount or rate of which, is assessed or fixed in each case, e.g, land tax, income tax and sur-tax. निर्धारित कर।

Assessment. The ascertainment of a person's liability to taxation or rates, etc. the formal evidence of such ascertainment i. e. the entry in the book of assessments duly signed and sealed (See e. g. Income Tax Act, 1918). कर-निर्धारण, मालगुज़ारी, क्षमा बन्दी।

Association. An association may be defined to be a body of persons acting together upon the methods and forms used by incorporated bodies for the prosecution of some common enter-prise. संसद्, साहचर्य्य।

Athenian Ideal. The Athenian ideal aims at the perfection of the body, mind and taste of its citizen. ग्रीस का नागरिक आदर्श।

Atlantic Charter. The Atlantic Charter, to which the United Nations have subscribed, was drawn up by Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt on 14th August 1941. In contains eight points. The countries declare that they seek.

1. No aggrandizement, territorial or other.

2. No territorial change without the wishes of the peoples concerned, and that does not accord with their wishes.

3. The restoration of sovereign rights and self government to those peoples deprived of them, and respect for the right of all peoples to choose their own forms of government.

4. To develop access to trade and raw materials by all peoples.

5. To improve labour standards, social security and economic advancement.

6. To establish a peace in which men may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

7. To enable all men to the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

8. To disarm the aggressor nations pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security and at the same time to aid and encourage all other practicable measures for lightening the burden of armaments. अटलांटिक का अधिकार-पत्र।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Atomic Bomb. An extremely powerful engine of destruction perfected in 1945 and first used in the closing days of the war with Japan. Two were dropped from United States aeroplanes over Japanese cities. The first is estimated to have destroyed from 70,000 to 120,000 human beings in Hiroshima and to have seriously injured some 200,000 others. The second was dropped on Nagasaki, a few days later, and killed from 40,000 to 45,000 human being and injured some 40,000 others. The only limitation on the production of these bombs, apart from the temporary monopoly of the knowledge of manufacturing them possessed by United States, is their extreme costliness. In course of time this will, however, be reduced. The effectiveness of these instruments of destruction will, it is anticipated, be at the same time increased, and the possibility of the destruction of present day civilization by means of them has been contemplated. On the other hand it is claimed that the discoveries, if put to other uses, could raise the standard of living immeasurably in all countries. Uranium (q. v.) is essential for the production of atomic energy. **परमाणु-बम।**

Attorney. (1) Person appointed by another to act in his place or represent him (see power of Attorney). (2) Formerly, persons admitted to practice in the superior courts of common law, they represented suitors who did not appear in persons. Since the Judicature Act, 1873, they are entitled as "Solicitors of the Supreme Court". **नियुक्तक, अभिकर्त्ता (र०) प्रतिहस्तक; वकील।**

Attorney General. The principal law officer of the Crown, and the head of the Bar. He is appointed by letters patent and holds at the pleasure of the Crown. He is usually a member of the House of Commons, but not normally of the Cabinet, and changes with the Ministry **एटर्नीजनरल; सरकार का क़ानूनी सलाहकार।**

Attorney-General (in U. S. A.) The Attorney-General in the United States of America is sufficiently different from his English prototype to need a word of explanation. He is not only public prosecutor and standing counsel for the United States, but also to some extent, what is called in European continent, a minister of justice. He has a general oversight—it can hardly be described as a control, of the Federal judicial departments, and especially of the prosecuting officers called district attorneys, and executive court officers called United States Marshals. He is the legal adviser of the President in those delicate questions necessarily frequent under the constitution of the United States, which arise as to the limit of the executive power and the relations of Federal to State Authority, and generally in all legal matters. His opinions are frequently published officially, as a justification of the President's conduct, and an indication of the view which the executive takes of its legal position and duties in a pending matter. (Bryce—American Commonwealth).

Attorney Power of—is a formal document, authorising one person to act for, or on behalf of another. In business such documents are much used to obtain payment from persons in foreign countries without the necessity of the creditor appearing in person. **मुख्त्यारनामा।**

Auditors. Originally officers of the Exchequer, examiners of accounts. **लेखेक्षक, आय-व्यय-परीक्षक, गाणनिक्य, निरीक्षक।**

Autarky (Autarchy). Absolute sovereignty or despotism.

Self-rule, self sufficiency. In the economic sense, the idea that a country should produce at home everything she

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

requires and cease to depend on imports. स्वनिर्भरता, आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता।

Authoritarian. A term denoting a more or less dictatorial system of Government, as opposed to the democratic system based on the people's sovereignty. सत्ताधारी।

Authorities. Statutes, rules, precedents, judicial, decisions, official declarations or opinions, and recognised text books cited in arguments on questions of law or in trial of causes before a court in support of the legal positions contended for. अधिकारित प्रमाण।

Authority. A person or persons or a body exercising power of command. Power to do something. अधिकारी; अधिकार।

(In administrative law) is a body having jurisdiction in certain matters of public nature. सत्ताप्रमाण, अधिकार, अधिकारी।

Authority of State. The authority of a state is a function of its ability to satisfy the effective demands that are made upon it. (Laski—An introduction to Politics). राज्याधिकार।

Autocracy. Form of Government in which the ruler or autocrat does as he likes. A government in which the will of one man unchecked by constitutional restrictions pervails. The emperors of Russia were regarded as the great autocrats. Rulers of Indian states generally fall in the same category. निरंकुश शासन; अनियन्त्रित शासन।

Autocrat. An absolute prince or soverign. A Ruler or monarch who hold or exercises the powers of Government by inherent rights, not subject to any constitutional restrictions. निरंकुश शासक, स्वेच्छाचारी।

Autonomy. Self government. The quality or state of being autonomous. The power or right of self government, the political independence of a nation. स्वायत्त शासन, स्वराज्य।

Award. पंच निर्णय; पंच फैसला।

Axis. A terms indicating the political collaboration of Germany, Italy and Japan. धुरी राष्ट्र।

'B'

Babouvism. A theory according to which all men have equal rights and equal duties. It aims at the abolition of the distinction existing between rich and poor. बाबूफ़का साम्यवाद; मानव समानाधिकारवाद।

Balanced Constitution. The fathers of the American Constitution entertained a lively suspicion of the officers of the Government.

To guard against the usurption of powers by any one organ of Government, they not only made the constitution supreme, but also provided a number of checks or balances. These checks and balances were devised to secure the sovereignty of thepeople. संतुलित संविधान।

Balance of Power. It means the preservation, especially in Europe, of an equality of strength between countries or groups of countries.

The Theory of Balance of Power. The theory of the "Balance of Power" is based on the equilibrium of forces. It has been responsible for the maintenance of standing armies, for wearisome negotiations and for incessant wars. In most states of antiquity the principle of the balance of power was understood and often applied in practice. Hume in

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

his Essay* traced the history of the theory of the balance of power to the Orient. "It is a question" said he, "whether the idea of the balance of power be owing entirely to modern policy, or whether the phrase only has been invented in later ages." Hume had before him the historic example of Greece only as perhaps representing the "Magic East" and he came to the conclusion that to whatever causes we attribute the shifting of sides in all the Grecian republics, to jealous emulation or cautious politics, the effects were alike, and every prevailing power was sure to meet with a confederacy against it, and that often composed of its former friends and allies. The Peloponnesian league on the eve of the great Peloponnesian War complained not so much against the specific faults of commission or ommission of the Athenian Empire as of her rapid growth of power and her concealed desire to undermine the autonomous independence of the Greek† City States. The Story of the foundation and the decline of the ephemeral Spartan empire in Greece after the peace of Antalcidas only confirmed the proposition laid down by Hume. Demosthenes's oration for the Megalapolitans shows a refined sense of the theory of the balance of Power. Shortly after the peace of Callias, envoys from Megalapolis as well as Sparta reached Athens, each of them urging the Athenians to enter into an alliance with it. The Spartans reminded the Athenians of their old alliance between them against their common foe of Thebes. Demosthenes, however, took the side of the Megalapolitans and laid great stress on the fact that neither Sparta nor Thebes should be allowed to jeopardize the balance of power. "No man," said he, "will deny that it is for the advantage of Athens that both the Lacedaemonians and our Theban neighbours should be weak. But if we may form a conjecture from representations repeatedly made in our assembly, it appears that things are thus circumstanced—the Thebans will be weakened by the re-establishment of Orchomenus, Thespiae and Plataea: the Lacedaemonians will become powerful again, if we subdue Arcadia and take Megalapolis. We must therefore mind that we suffer, not the one people, to grow mighty and formidable before the other has become weak. That the power of Lacedaemon does not increase unobserved by us, in a greater degree than it is well for that of Thebes to be reduced. For we shall hardly say that we would have the Lacedaemonians as our rivals rather than the Thebans. Our solicitude is not concerned with this merely, for we are anxious that neither of them may have the means of injuring us, and so shall we enjoy the best security". ‡Demosthenes's oration failed to convince his countrymen. The result was Chaeronea, the empire of Macedon and the end of the politea in Hellas. The City State succumbed to the Country State.

In the history of Rome we do not find a clear enunciation of this doctrine of political equilibrium. Rome's advance was sure, her military successes were brilliant, her general policy and diplomatic conduct were subtle and all the states of the then civilised world fell a prey to the Roman policy of "divide it impera". The theory of the balance of power however had feeble illustration in Hiero. II, King of Syracuse, and exorted the warm admiration of Polybius

*Hume: Of the Balance of Power (Essays, Vol. I, 348-49).
†Thucydides. I., 23.
‡Demos. Pro. Megalapolis, IV-V, tr. Philipson.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Wars of the balance of power have devastated the fair countries of Europe many a time; the triple alliance fought Louis XIV successfully. The Policy of Ferdinand followed by Richelieu and Mazarin was to remain Catholick at home and Protestant abroad so as to prevent the formation of a coalition against France. Louis XIV in his lust of ambition departed from that traditional French Policy and the result was Utrecht and the years of tortuous European diplomacy. Napoleon I and Napolean III and lastly, the Kaiser Wilhelm threatened the supposed "finely equiposed" balance of power in Europe and the result is what all the world knows.

The theory of the balance of power held a very prominent place in ancient Indian State Craft. Thus the preservation of the balance of power by an ideal king was strongly advised by Manu.

"By all the (four) expedients a polite king must arrange (matters so) that neither friends, nor neutrals, nor foes are superior to himself".

Just as Sovereignty is possible only with assistance—as a single wheel can never move—so the ideal king was to place himself at the centre to hold the balance of states in his hands (P. Bandopadhya). शक्ति संतुलन; शक्ति-सामञ्जस्य।

Balkan Entente. A pact between Greece, Turkey, Yogoslavia and Rumania, concluded in 1934 for the maintenance of peace in the Balkan Peninsula. It aims to provide a mutual guarantee of all Balkan frontiers with consultation and pledge to abstain from independent action towards any non-signatory Balkan Power. Non-signatories were Bulgaria and Albania. बाल्कन गुट; बाल्कन-मित्र संघ।

Ballot. Any system of secret voting, introduced for the purpose of Parliamentary elections (other than those for Universities) by the Ballot Act, 1872. बन्दक; गुप्त मतपत्र।

Balkans. The area occupied by the countries of Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania. It covers about 350,000 square miles and has about 4,000,000 people बाल्कन।

Baltic States. They include Lithunia, Latavia, Estonia and Finland which were formerly Russian provinces, but became independent in 1918 and are at present under Russian influence. बाल्टिक राज्यसमूह।

Bank Charter. The special Charter of Incorporation granted to the bank of England, whereby it enjoys many privileges not accorded to other banks. बैंक का अधिकार पत्र।

Bank Returns. A weekly statement, issued by the national banks for public information, showing the amount of gold, silver and bullion in hand, the value of bills discounted, the amount of notes in circulation, the value of securities held, and all other particulars of interest, as showing a bank's exact position of date. बैंक विवरण।

Banks of Issue. Are those banks which issue their own notes payable to bearer on demand. The Bank of England has a monopoly in the issue of notes in England and Wales. Formerly the monopoly was shared beyond three miles and within sixty five miles of the City of London with banks established before 1844. नोट जारी करनेवाली बैंक।

Banks Savings Savings banks were instituted primarily to receive small deposits from the working classes. They are :—

I. Trustee Savings Banks-which are voluntary Associations, the management and property being vested in trustees.

II. Post Office Savings Banks—a Government Institution. सेविंग बैंक।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Barrister. A member of one of the four Inns of Court who has been called to the Bar by his Inn, with the exclusive right of audience in the High Court. His professional conduct is under the control of the Benchers of his Inn. **बैरिस्टर।**

Belligerency. The condition of being engaged in hostilities is 'belligerency'. **युद्ध-स्थिति, युद्ध-संलग्नता, समरावस्था, युद्ध-शीलता।**

Belligerent. A state which is at War. **युद्धरत राष्ट्र।**

Berlin Rome Axis. Political collaboration between Germany and Italy. **बर्लिन और रोम की गुटबंदी**

Berne convention. (1) An international convention entered into between Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Tunis, Siberia and Hayti for the creation of an International Union for the protection of literary and artistic work.

(2) An International Convention for the protection of literary and artistic copyright. It was modified at Berlin in 1908. The Copyright Act was passed in 1911 to give effect to the Convention in English Law. **बर्न का समझौता**

Bicameral System. That form of Government which consists of two seperate houses, the concurrence of both ordinarily being essential to the enactment of any legislation.

According to Garner the advantages of second chamber may be summarized as follows: First, it serves as a check upon hasty, rash and ill-considered legislation. Legislative assemblies are often subject to strong passions and excitements are sometimes impatient, impetuous and careless. The function of the second chamber is to restrain such tendencies and to compel careful consideration of legislative projects.

Describing the advantages of the second chamber, Chancellor Kent, says—"One great object of the separation of the lagislature into two houses acting separately and with co-ordinate powers is to destroy the evil effects of sudden and strog exitement and of precipitate measures springing from passion, caprice, prejudice, personal influence and party intrigue, which have been found by sad experience to exercise a potent and dangerous sway in single assemblies.

"The necessity of two chamber," says Bryce, "is based on the belief that the innate tendency of an assembly is to become hateful, tyraninical and corrupt, and needs to be checked by the existance of another house of equal authority".

Secondly it affords protection to the individual against the despotism of a single chamber.

A third advantage of a bi-cameral system is that it gives representation to special interests or classes in the State and particularly to the aristocratic portions of society, in order to counterbalance the undue preponderance of the popular element in one of the chambers, thus introducing into the legislature a conservative force to curb the radicalism of the popular chamber. John stuart Mill, Sidwick, M. Duguit, Montesquieu, Bluntschli, Judge Story and some others advocated the necessity of second chamber.

In spite of all these advantages claimed on behalf of bi-cameralism, there has been recently a tendency to drift towards the argument for a single chambered assembly, and it has been said that advantages of a single chamber assembly, under modern conditions,

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

more than counter-balance the disadvantages. The bi-cameral principle, therefore, has been the target of attack by some political thinkers. Laski, an eminent modern authority on politics, devoted a number of pages in his "Studies in Law and Politics" on the disadvantages of bicameralism and strongly supported one-chamber-system. द्विसभा प्रणाली; द्विभवन-प्रणाली।

Bi-Cameral System, Hereditary. Hereditary second chambers are relics of the medieval system of government. At the beginning of the present century, there were hereditary second chambers in England, Austria, Hungary. With the exception of the British House of Lords all other purely hereditary second chambers have been swept away by the war.

Bill. (In Parliament). A Bill is any measure that is introduced. When it has passed through all its stages and becomes law, it is called an act. अधिपत्र, विधेयक, विधानलिपि।

Bill of Health. A Certificate given by a Consul or other authority to the captain of a vessel at the time of its leaving a port considered liable to infectious diseases, describing the state of health then prevalent. A clean bill signifies that no contagious disease was known to exist; a suspected bill, that though no cases had been officially reported, they were rumoured to have appeared, and a Foul Bill, or the absence of a Clean or Suspected Bill. that the port was infected. A Clean Bill exempts a ship from performing quarantine on arrival at another port but suspected or foul bills usually condemn it to quarantine for a certain number of days. स्वास्थ्य-पत्र।

Bill of Right. The title of "An act of Parliament" of 1689 declaring rights and liberties of the people and settling the succession to the Crown of England.

It was passed just after James II had left the country and the throne was being offered to William and Mary. In it are stated the rights of the English people which James II had violated. It states expressly that the sovereign can not raise money without the consent of the Parliament, and that no Roman Catholic can succeed to the throne. अधिकार पत्र।

Bill of Rights. The statute 1, Will, & Mary, sess, 2, C. 2, which provided (inter alia) that:—

1. The suspending power, when exercised by the Crown without the assent of Parliament, is illegal.

2. The dispensing power, as of late exercised, is illegal.

3. Levying money by prerogative is prohibited.

4. The subjects have a right to petition the Crown, and all commitments for so petitioning are illegal.

5. Raising or maintaining a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace is illegal, if done without the assent of Parliament.

6. Speech in Parliament is to be free.

7. Excessive ball, excessive fines, etc., ought not to be required or imposed, and

8. The Protestant succession to the throne of England to be ensured. (See Act of settlement.) अधिकार पत्र।

Bimetallism. It indicates a monetary system in which both gold and silver are used as standards of value. Today almost all countries, excepting India, have only one standard usually gold.

(2) The term is used to denote a money currency based on a double standard one of gold and one of silver,

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

In England, gold only is the standard coin, silver and bronze being token money, merely representing fractional parts of the standard. The term for a single standard (as in England) is Monometallism. द्विधातुवाद, सोने और चाँदी के सिक्के चलाने की रीति।

Birth Right. Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth. It may comprise the right of inheriting an estate or title, or the right of civil liberty under a free constitution. जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार, जन्मजात अधिकार।

Black Mail. It is now popularly applied to extortion of money by threats of libel, prosecution, exposure or bodily harm. (Ency. of the Laws of England). धमकी, धमकी देकर रुपया एंठना।

Black Out. A term which means the making of all lights that may guide raiding aircraft. रोशनी बन्द, अन्धकार घुप्।

Block. It means an association of legislative members or political workers of different parties formed to support a certain measure. गुट।

Blockade. It is the interception by sea of the coasts or port of an enemy for the purpose of cutting off all communications. Its object is not merely to interrupt the importation of supplies but to prevent export as well as import. अवरोध, तटावरोध, नाकेबन्दी, समुद्री घेरा।

Board of Education. The Government Department charged with the administration of education. The president is usually a member of the House of Commons and the Cabinet (Board of Education Act, 1899). शिक्षा-समिति।

Board of Trade. The Board of Trade is a department of the Government for the superintendence of all matters relating to the mercantile marine, trade, and navigation. It enquires into the causes of all collisions at sea, look after the condition and seaworthiness of steam and other vessels, investigates charges of misconduct or incompetance of ship's officer, and has a widespread control of shipping in general. It also collects and publishes a monthly account of trade and navigation, showing the exports, imports, and consumption of the various articles in which we deal. These accounts are called "Board of Trade Returns." व्यापार-समिति।

Board of Trade Returns. Government statistics of exports, imports, and consumption, issued periodically for general information. These are useful in business, they show to what extent the exports have exceeded or fallen below the imports in each of the articles enumerated, thereby pointing out the balance of trade which in a great measure affects the rates of exchange, the bank rate, and the whole trade interests of the country. व्यापार-विवरण-समिति।

Body Corporate. This term, when applied to a municipal corporation, must be construed as a body constituted of all the inhabitants within the corporate limit. संगठित समवाय, संश्लिष्ट समुदाय।

Body of Laws. An organised systematic collection of rules of juris-prudance, as the body of civil law. नियम-संग्रह; विधि-संग्रह; क़ानून-संग्रह।

Body Politic. An association of persons legally incorporated for the promotion of some specific object. राजनीतिक संस्था।

Bolsheviks. The majority group at the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (1903) which, under the leadership of Lenin, became the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (Bolsheviks), then in 1917 the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), and finally, in 1924, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). The word derives from the Russian, "BOLSHINSTVO", (meaning majority). उग्र साम्यवादी, बोल्शेविक।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Bolshevism. The term applied to the history, theory and practice and the historic achievements of the great Party of Lenin, Stalin, and also its significance internationally in providing a "Model Tactic" for the communist Parties of other lands.

(2) A term applied to the social doctrine upon the basis of which the Russian Soviet Republic was established in 1917. The term is the result of an incident. At the Socialist congress held in London in 1903 a split occured among the members of the Russian Social Democratic Party (founded in 1884 by Plekhnov, Deutsch, and Axelrod). It broke into factions :—the Bolsheviki or majorities, headed by Lenin, and the Mensheviki or minorities, whose leaders were Plekhanov, Martov, and Dahri. The followers of Lenin were in a majority and thus became known as the Bolsheviki. When they triumphed in 1917 under Lenin and Trotsky, the doctrine of Bolshevism received a great momentum. It aimed at nationalisation of the means of production, dis. establishment of the church, and in general the abolition of Capitalist system. **बोल्शेविक मत; उग्र साम्यवाद ।**

Bourgeoisie. A term referring etymologically to the old class of freemen or burgess residents in town. Originally it was applied in France to those who belonged neither to the nobility nor to the clergy, and it corresponds to the English term "Middle classes". Now it is used to denote the class of proprietors (other than agricultural), capitalists, manufacturers, merchants, persons with a business of their own, leading employees and members of liberal profession equal to them in income, education and social standing, as opposed to the "Proletariat", the have not class without any property of their own and living through the sale of their labour.

It also means the class of modern capitalists, owners of the means of social production and employers of wage labour. By proletariat, the class of modern wage labourers, who, having no means of production of their own, are reduced to selling their labour-power in order to live. **मध्यवित्तवर्ग, मध्यवर्ग, मध्यम श्रेणी का व्यक्ति ।**

Bourgeois Revolution. The revolution in which the rising capitalist class overturns the power of the feudal monarchy and nobility. **मध्यवर्ग की राज्य-क्रान्ति ।**

Boycott. The origin of the term is from Captain Boycott, who was an Englishman and an agent of Lord Earne. In his capacity as an agent he had served notice upon Lord Earne's tenants and the tenantary suddently retaliated in a most unexpected way. The population of the region for miles round resolved not to have anything to do with him, and as far as they could prevent, not to allow any one else to have anything to do with him. His servants fled from him. No one could work for him. No one could supply him with food. He and his wife had to work in their own fields themselves, and play out their grim part in their deserted fields with the shadow of the armed constabulary even at their heels. His life became exceedingly miserable. **बहिष्कार ।**

Breach of Law. The breaking or violating of a law, right or duty, either by commission or omission. **क़ानून भंग; विधान-भंग; नियम-भंग ।**

Breach of Peace. Violation of the public peace by riot, affray or any tumult contrary to law. Breach of peace is an offence against the public peace. The term includes all violations of public peace or other acts tending to the disturbance thereof. "The Public peace" is the invisible sense of security which every person feels, and which is necessary to his

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

comfort and for which government is instituted. शान्ति भंग ।

British Empire. All territories, including the territorial waters, over which the King exercises sovereignty, and the inhabitants of which owe allegiance to him. The British Dominions, sometimes used as including all other territories over which (although not within his allegiance) His Majesty exercises control—the protectorates, and mandated territories. ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य ।

British Subject. One who owes permanent alliegiance to the British Crown, as distinguished from an alien owing only temporary allegiance.

British Subjects. It means a person who is a natural born British subject or a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted or a person who has become a subject by reason of any annexation. (Indian Naturalization Act 1926). ब्रिटिश प्रजा ।

Burgess. Formerly a Member of Parliament who sat for a city or borough. Now a person who is registered on the burgess roll of a borough, and is entitled to vote at the borough elections. स्वतन्त्र परिजन, स्वशासित नगर के नागरिक ।

Bye-Laws. Rules made by some authority (subordinate to the Legislature) for the regulation, administration or management of a certain district, property, undertaking, etc., and binding on all persons who come within their scope. उपनियम ।

Budget. The annual financial statement of the Government presented to the legislature. In making this statement the minister in charge gives a view of the general financial policy of the Government and at the same time presents an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following 12 months, and a statement of what taxes it is intended to reduce or abolish or what new ones it may be necessary to impose. (Law Lexicon by P. R. Ayar). आयव्ययक, आय-व्यय लेखा ।

Buffer States. A small state established or preserved between two greater states to prevent direct clashes between them. अन्तराल राज्य, मध्यवर्तीराज्य ।

Bullion. Gold or silver in bars, dust or groups. (the term "groups" means old coins, medals, or small pieces). The word bullion, however, is frequently used to denote gold and silver both in a coined and uncoined state. सोने चाँदी की सिल्ली ।

Bureaucracy. A system of Government which is composed of administrators especially trained for the public service, who enter the employ of the Government only after a regular course of study and examination, and who serve usually during good behaviour and retire on pension (Garner).

Under such a system the governmental service acquires the character of a profession, its officials are subject to rigid discipline, and they tend to acquire an *esprit de-corps* some what similar to that found amon the soldiers of a regular army. They devote their entire time to the discharge of their public duties and have no other occupation. They therefore tend to become a class apart from the rest of the population, possessing different ideals and interests. In a large measure such government is irresponsible to the people and is little affected by public opinion. It is marked by excessive formalism, and has a tendency to over emphasize administrative routine rather than conditions and principles. It tends, as Burke remarked, to think more of forms than of substance.

Certainly it has got some merits, the chief of which is that it represents high skill and ability. Its officials are

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

23225
22.6.66.
491.43/9(VII)

specially trained for the public service. It is thus more efficient and economic. If administration were the only or the main end of the Government, little fault could be found with such a system. But it may be noted that efficiency of adminstration is not the sole end to be attained in any civilized governmental system. The education of the people in political matters, the stimulation of popular interest in public affairs and the cultivation of patriotism on the part of the masses, the promotion of the virtue and intelligence of the people should be among the important aims of every political system, and this can not be accomplished by the bereaucratic system, It is not favourable to the development of loyalty to the nation or humanity, patriotism and self reliance. Moreover it is not without defects inherent in its own nature. "The disease" said Mill, "which afflicts bureaucratic government and of which they die is routine. They perish by the mutability of their maxims and still more by the universal law that whatever becomes a routine loses its vital principle". Such a government, he said tends to became a 'pendantocracy'. It is the Government, someone has remarked, for which the philosopher can find no defence. **अधिकारतन्त्र; नौकरशाही।**

By-Legislation. Legislation by the executive department on secondary matters. **उप-विधान।**

'C'

Cabaliste. One of the passions described by Fonrier in his social system. Cabaliste is the party spirit, the mania of intrigue, very prominent among courtiers. **षड्यंत्रकारी।**

Cabinet. In the English political system the cabinet is the head of the executive as well as the directing power in the legislature. The Cabinet is chosen from the Political party, which commends the majority in the house of commons. The head of the cabinet, the Prime Minister, is appointed by the King and after his appointment he selects his ministers who also are technically appointed by the King. The cabinet is representative of both the House of Lords and House of Commons, but is responsible only to the House of commons. As a rule it includes the heads of the chief executive departments of the Government. Though the Prime Minister can exercise his own will in the matter of choice, he is bound to select the chief men of the political party in power. The cabinet is jointly responsible to the House of Commons for the action of its individual members and in the case of defeat by the House, the Cabinet must resign. The Cabinet, moreover, has the power through the Prime Minister, to advise the King to dissolve the House of Commons. Although the Cabinet is but a committee of the Legislature, it really is its master (Gilchrist's Principles of Political Science). **मंत्रि-मंडल; सचिव-मंडल।**

Cabinet (U. S. R). In the United States of America the cabinet consists of the following officials. (1) Secretary of State, (2) Secretary of the Treasury,

पुस्तकालय
गुरुकुल कांगड़ी

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

(3) Secretary of War, (4) Attorney General, (5) Secretary of the Navy, (6) Post Master-General, (7) Secretary of the Interior, and (8) Secretary of Agriculture These eight now make up what the Cabinet is. Each receives a salary of 8000/- (£. 1600). All are appointed by the president, subject to the consent of the Senate (which is practically never refused), and may be removed by the President alone. Nothing marks them off from any other officials who might be placed in charge of a department, except that they are summoned by the President to his Private Council. None of them can vote in congress. Art. XI6 of the Constitution providing that 'No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in Office'.

This restriction, according ro Bryce, was intended to prevent the President for merely from winning over individual members of Congress by the allurements of office, but also from making his ministers' agents in corrupting or unduly influencing the representatives of the people.

The President has the amplest range of choice for his ministers. He usually forms an entirely new cabinet when he enters office, even if he belongs to the same party as his predecessor. **अमेरिका का मंत्रि-मंडल**

Cabal. A more or less secret association of a small number of persons who have common political design, usually in the sense of plotting against the existing regime. The name comes from the initials of the members of an unpopular ministry under Charles II-(of England-) Clifford, Asley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lawderdale (White-Political Dictionary). **षड्यन्त्र-समिति।**

Cabinet, British. An advisory body to a chief executive or Prime Minister, composed usually of the heads of the governmental administrative departments.

(In English constituiton) the committee or council of the Ministers of the Crown, presided over by the Prime Minister, and consisting of the political heads of the Government Departments and other officers, all of whom are members of the Privy Council. In practice it is the supreme executive in the British Constitution, but it is unknown to the law as such. It first emerged in the time of Charles II as a "meeting of His Majesty's Servants". **मन्त्रिमण्डल; मन्त्री-परिषद्; मन्त्रणागृह; प्रधान-मण्डल।**

Cabinet, Position of the. In the English Constitution, the Cabinet is the keystone of the arch. It is a Committee chosen by Parliament to rule the nation. It is the link that joins the executive and legislative departments together. It is this body that decides upon the executive and administrative policies and the Ministers and their subordinates put these policies and the laws of the land into effect. On the other hand, the Cabinet members also direct individually and collectively the entire work of legistlaion. Although private members may submit bills in either house, it is an unwritten rule that measures of large importance will receive the serious attention of the houses only if they have the active support of the Cabinet. In fact, private bills, if they deal with large or controversial matters, have very little chance of being passed. **मन्त्रि-मण्डल की स्थिति।**

Cabinet and Ministry There is a distinction between the Ministry and the Cabinet in English constitution The ministers-some forty or more in number, are the chiefs of the executive departments, among which the administration of the country is divided, including also the parliamentary under-secretaries who are not heads of departments. The cabinet

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

on the contrary consists simply of those members of the King's ministry who are summoned (by the Prime Minister) to attend cabinet meetings (Readlich's Parliamentary procedure Vol. I). They are usually some eighteen or twenty in number. In a large sense the ministry embraces all the political functionaries charged with the direction of public affairs who hold their positions only during the existance of the Cabinet. मन्त्रिमण्डल और सचिवमण्डल।

Cable. A submarine telegraph wire, or a message sent through the same. Also the wire, rope, or chain used on board ship. समुद्रीतार।

Ca'canny. A Scottish term which means 'go slowly'. It is a system employed by working men in order to diminish the profits of the employer. Without actually going on strike, the working men obtain results in hurting the employer. धीरे बढो।

Camouflage Device for deceiving or misleading During the Great War the word denoted new methods of military deception necessitated by the activity of enemy aircraft and submarines. समावरण; आच्छादन; नकलीरूप।

Candidate. One who seeks or aspires to some office or privilege It also means a man who offers himself to the suffrages of the electors. (Parliamentary Elections Act 1868). उम्मीदवार।

Canon Law. A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the discipline of the church of Rome (Burrial-Law Dictionary).

(2.) A body of Roman ecclesiastical law, compiled from the opinions of the ancient Latin fathers, the decrees of general councils, and the decretal epistles and bulls of the Holy See. It was codified in the twelfth century by Gratianus, and added to by subsequent collections, and known as the 'Corpus Juris.' धार्मिक विधान, ईसाई धर्म-विधान।

Canton. Political subdivision of a state, especially used in Switzerland and France. स्विटज़रलेण्ड के स्वशासित प्रान्त।

Cantonment. A permanent military station connected with a town or city. छावनी।

Canvassing at Elections. In relation to elections canvassing indicates the practice, which of recent years, has become very prevalent on the part of candidates and persons working on their behalf, of soliciting the support of a constituency by personally interviewing the individual electors or otherwise communicating with them, and so ascertaining approximately the number of votes which will probably be given in favour of the candidate at the ensueing election. Canvassing may be either by asking a man to vote for the candidate, or by asking him not to go to the poll, but to remain neutral, and not to vote for the adversary. (Ency. of the Laws of England). मत-सँग्रह के लिये प्रचार या याचना।

Capital. City which is the seat of government. राजधानी।

Capital gains tax. A tax on the increase in value of property between the time of purchase and the time of sale or exchange. मूल्य वृद्धि-कर।

Capital Levy. A tax on capital as opposed to one on income. पूंजी-कर।

Capital Punishment: Punishment of death, awarded for murder, treason and the Capital felonies. मृत्युदंड, फांसी की सजा।

Capitalism. The economic system under which the means of production and the apparatus of distribution, in short, the whole economic machinery, are in the possession of private owners who run them at their discretion, driven by the urge for profit and in accordance with the possibilities of making profits at any given time (Walter Theimer).

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

(2) Under capitalism socialists understand the economic regime based upon the individual and private possession of capital, as instrument of production. Capitalism is the political and economic power effected by the possession of Capital, possessing absolute freedom to accumulate it and thus regulate at will both production and consumption (Dr. Angelos Rappoport).

(3) 'Capitalism', according to Mills, is the private appropriation by the few of the products of the many with no one able to produce without the consent of some private owner. It involves the unmerited wealth of those who are idle, and the unmerited poverty of those who are the creators of the wealth (The struggle for Existance Page 21). पूंजीवाद।

Capitalist Regime. According to Marx the capitalism regime arose in the 16th Century, when large proprietors encroached upon the small farmers and driving them into towns, compelled them to sell their labour force to those who were in possession of the means of production. Invention of machinery further developed the industrial system and increased the number of workmen. पूंजीवादी शासन-काल, पूंजीवादी राज्यकाल; पूंजीवाद का युग।

Capitulation The treaty which settles the conditons under which a place besieged is abandoned to the commanding officer of the besieging army. The instrument containing the terms of an agreement of surrender (Wheaton-International Law). आत्म-समर्पण, शस्त्र-निक्षेप; समर्पण-पत्र।

Capture. In International Law, it means a taking or seizure of the goods of an enemy; at aking of prizes in time of war, particularly at sea. Capture, is a hostile seizure by one country of the ships of goods of the subjects of another country with which it is in a state of war, with intent to keep or deprive the owner of the thing seized.

Capture is lawful in any waters, except the territorial waters of a neutral state. युद्ध में शत्रु के जहाज तथा अन्य सामान को-हथियाना।

Cartel Conventions between beiligerents providing for certain forms of intercourse despite hostilities (Shastri). सामारिक समझौता।

Cartel Ship. Vessels employed either to carry communications or to transport exchanged prisoners (Wheaton Vol. II).

A ship used between belligerents under cartel. A cartel ship sails under a safe conduct given by an officer called a commissary of prisoners, who resides in the country of the enemy. "She is protected from capture or molestation both when she has prisoners on board, and when she is upon a voyage to fetch prisoners of her own country, or is returning from handing over those belonging to the enemy." (Hall-International Law). परिचर्यापोत।

Cash and carry:—Refers to a provision inserted in the United States neutrality act from May 1937 to April 1939 that belligerents buying goods other than munitions would have to pay for and take title to the goods in the United States and transport them in a Vessel not under the United States flag. नक़द सौदा; नकद दो और माल लेजाओ।

Castes Scheduled. The term 'Scheduled castes' used in the constitution Act was adopted by the Government of India and the Secretary of state, at the suggestion of the Government of Bengal to replace the phrase 'depressed classes'. परिगणित जातियां।

Casting Vote. The deciding vote which a chairman has power to give when there is an equally of votes. निर्णायक मत।

Catastrophism Social. A theory of some socialists, who count upon a sociaol catas-

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

trophe, such as general strike, to introduce a new economic and social regime (Angelo Rappo-port). सामाजिक संकटवाद।

Caucus. A conference of a political party or group to determine upon the policy or candidate to be supported in the election. अन्तर्गोष्ठी, गुप्त गुट्ट, अन्तः समिति।

Cell. Smallest unit of a political organization. Used most often in the Communist system. राजकीय सङ्गठन का सबसे छोटा घटक।

Censor. An Officer whose duty is to examine letters, telegrams, news, etc., and deletes objectionable portions before they are delivered or published. समाचार-नियंत्रक।

Censorship. Examination of Communications, printed material, and moving pictures with a view to preventing transmission, publication and exhibition of parts which may convey military information or endanger public morals. संवाद-नियन्त्रण।

Censure. A vote of condemnation or disapproval; To vote disapproval. घृणा का प्रस्ताव।

Census. A periodical enumeration of the population of a country under government authority. In India the census takes place every ten years. जन-गणना; मर्दुमशुमारी।

Centre. (See Central Government). केन्द्र; केन्द्रीय सरकार।

Central Government. The Central Executive Government is vested in the Governor-General in Council. They are wholly responsible to the Indian Legislature. केन्द्रीय सरकार; केन्द्रीय शासन।

Central Powers. Germany and her allies in world war 1—Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. मध्ययूरोपीय शक्तियां—जर्मनी, आस्ट्रिया हंगरी आदि।

Central Subjects. The constitution of 1919 has divided the functions of the Government into Central Subjects and provincial subjects. The following are the most important central subjects: Military matters, Foreign affairs, Railways, Post & Telegraphs, Income Tax, Currency, Coinage & the Public Debt, Commerce and Shipping, Civil & Criminal Law, Control of cultivation and Manufacture of opium, Geological, Botanical, Archeological, Zoological and Metrological, surveys, Census and Statistics, Copy right and the Public Services Commission. केन्द्रवर्ती सरकार के विषय और अधिकार।

Centralization. A political system which is in favour of administering all matters of the state by a Central Government. केन्द्रीकरण, केन्द्रस्थकरण।

Centralization of Capital. The merging of capital by the joining of several enterprises into one. पूँजी का केन्द्रीकरण।

Certificate. A testimony in writing of something having been done, or a document granting the holder some particular privilege or reward. प्रमाणपत्र।

Certificate of election. Official notification from the proper authorities to a person that he has been elected to office. निर्वाचन का प्रमाण-पत्र।

Certificates of Incorporation. Certificates granted to public companies after the necessary formalities have been complied with, stating that the companies have been duly registered and are now incorporated under Companies Acts.

Certification. An act of the constitutional head by virtue of which a bill rejected by the Legislature, can be enacted into law, प्रमाणीकरण।

Cessation. Termination. Used very frequently to refer to the end of hostilities. विराम।

Cession. Cession is the formal handing over by agreement of territorial possessions from one international person to another (Lawrence). विलयन; देशसत्ता-परिवर्तन।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Chamber of Commerce. A local association of commercial men formed for the express purpose of regulating and protecting their general trade interests. **व्यापार-मण्डल ।**

Chamber of Deputies. Name of the lower house in the national parliaments of a number of Countries, the most widely known of which is France.

Chamberlain Lord. An officer of the King's Household, who changes with the Ministry of the day. **राजभवन का प्रबन्धकर्त्ता ।**

Chamberlain, Lord Great. The Officer in charge of the Houses of Parliament, with ceremonial duties. **राजभवन का महाप्रबन्धकर्त्ता ।**

Chancellory. 1. Office of the Chancellor. 2. (Plural) Used loosely to mean foreign offices. **चांसलर की कचहरी; विदेशी विभाग कार्य्यालय ।**

Chancellor. Judge or presiding judge of the court of chancery. In modern Law, the term is also used as the title of several judicial officers attached to bishops or other high dignitaries. The head of the state in Germany is called Chancellor.

Each University has its Chancellor, who, as the supreme head of the Institution, directs its policy. **कुलपति, राजमन्त्री, सन्निधाता, अध्यक्ष, विश्वविद्यालय का प्रधान ।**

Chancellor of the Exchequer. An officer originally appointed to act as a check on the Lord Treasurer, and a Judge of the Court of Exchequer sitting as a court of Equity. Now he is in theory one of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

He is the head of the Treasury, though in theory the Exchequer is only a branch of the Treasury. He controls the Treasury by himself. **राजकोषमन्त्री, इंग्लैंड का अर्थसचिव ।**

Chancellor of the lord. The Lord Chancellor, originally called Lord High Chancellor, occupies one of the oldest offices in the British Government. His duties are partly equivalent to those of the minister of justice in other governments. He is the chief judge of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal and he presides over the House of Lords. He is in charge of the Great Seal. Justices of the Peace and country court Judges are appointed and removed by him (Gilchrist). **वरिष्ठ न्यायाधीश ।**

Chancellor the Lord High. He is the highest judicial officer of the realm and supreme judge of the court of Chancery. Keeper of the Great Seal and Privy Councillor. **सर्वोपरि न्यायाधीश ।**

Charged' Affairs.. (1) Persons invested with the affairs of their Government at the seat of foreign government: Diplomatic agents, envoys etc.

(2) A subordinate diplomatic agent, accredited to the Foreign Minister of the State where he resides. **अधिदूत. उप-राजदूत ।**

Charter. (1) Written document granting privileges or rights. It is usually granted by the Sovereign.

(2) A grant made by the savereign either to the whole people or to a portion of them, securing to them the enjoyment of certain rights. (Bouvier). **अधिकारपत्र ।**

Chartered Accountant. A person who holds a certificate from the Institute of Chartered Accountants, stating that he has been admitted to membership, and is therefore fully competent to undertake account's work. **अधिकृत गणक ।**

Chartered Bank. A bank which trades under a special Charter granted by the government. **अधिकारयुक्त बैंक ।**

Chartered Company. A company which carries on business under a special Charter granted by the government, as distinguished from one registered under the Companies Act. **अधिकारयुक्त प्रमण्डल ।**

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Chartism. A radical political movement in Britain which arose in 1837 and lasted until 1848. It was the expression of discontent of the British working-men. चार्टिज़्म; उग्रराजकीयआन्दोलन।

Chartist Movement. The first modern effort of the working class to better its Political Status. It was an English movement prior to 1850, an effort to achieve for the workers the gains received by the middle classes in the Reform Act of 1832. चार्टिस्ट आन्दोलन; उग्रराजकीयआन्दोलन।

Chauvism. Exaggerated nationalism or more broadly exaggerated devotion to any cauce. (Walter Theimer). देशोन्माद, अन्धदेशभक्ति।

Cheka. It was an extraordinary commission in Soviet Russia, which was meant for the suppression and punishment of offences against the state, and particularly for the detection of attempts at Counter revolution. It had the power of life and death virtually without restraint. There were regular courts in Russia and a regular judicial process, but the Cheka did not work through the Courts. It investigated, tried, condemned and executed through its own machinery. In 1922 the body was abolished and its investigating functions given to one of the administrative departments of the Union. The prosecutions are now conducted in the regular courts. These Courts of varying grades are made up of elective judges and assessors. सोवियट रूस की राज्यद्रोह निवारक समिति विशेष; चेका।

Chemical Warfare रासायनिक युद्ध।

Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The Judge who presided in the Court of Exchequer. His powers are now exercised by the Lord Chief Justice (Judicature Act, 1925, S. 35). प्रधान विचारपति; वरिष्ट न्यायाधीश।

Chief executive. The principal administrative official and head of the executive branch of a government, as the governor of a State of the United States or the President of the United States. प्रधान शासक; प्रधान शासनकर्त्ता।

Chief Justice. Presiding or principal judge of the High Court. प्रधान न्यायाधीश।

Citizen. Citizen has been defined by Vattel as "the member of the civil society, bound to this society by certain duties, subject to its authority and equal participation in its advantages." Aristotles' definition of a citizen is:—"One woh has a share in the Government of the country and is entitled to enjoy its honours." Citizens, said the supreme Court of the United States in a noted case, are members of the political community to which they belong. They are the people who compose the state and who in their associated capacity have established or subjected themselves to the dominion of a government for the promotion of their general welfare and for the protection of their individual as well as their collective rights. According to Webster "citizen is one who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchise." Johnson defines it—'a freeman of a city.' नागरिक; पौर।

Citizenship. Status of being a citizen.

Citizenship of a state may be acquired by one of the following ways, namely.

1. Birth within a place subject to the jurisdiction of the state including an embassy in a foreign country or through inheritance from a citizen father.

2. Direct grant or conferment of the state. It is generally called naturalization.

3. Indirect grant or recognition

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

of citizenship through other modes, such as marriage, legitimation, adoptation, the purchase of a real estate, long residence in the country, entrance into the public service of a state and the political incorporation of a foreign country. नागरिकता; नागरिकाधिकार।

City Council. The legislative body in the government of the cities. Municipal council (Bouvier-Law Dict.). A part of the legislative power of the state within a limited district; the agents of the inhabitants of a municipality so long as they act within the scope of the authority confered upon them by Law; a public board of municipal governmental purposes (Cyclopedia of Law & procedure, American). नगर-परिषद्।

City Election. Municipal election held in a city or town for electing Councillors. नगर-निर्वाचन; म्युनिसिपल चुनाव।

City Limits. Corporate limits of the city, territorial limits of the city. नगर की सीमाएं।

City of London Court. A court having a local jurisdiction within the city of London, practically a country court. See 'Mayor's and City of London Court'. लंदन का न्यायालय।

Civics. Science of Citizenship. नागरिक शास्त्र; पौर शास्त्र।

Civic Ideal. The modern Civil Ideal is a comprehensive one. It aspires to make the place of one's birth and residence not only beautiful, but also an embodiment of the lofty aims of human Organization It inspires the citizen to make his country not merely inferior to none in material things, but also in securing the conditions of progress towards the higher purposes of life for each and for all. It prompts him to endeavour to contribute his best towards the establishment of better, freer and happier world than he found it for every member of the human race, irrespective of his colour creed and country (Lahri and Bannerjee). नागरिक आदर्श।

Civic Rights Rights of the citizens. नागरिक अधिकार; पौर अधिकार।

Civil Action. Proceedings by way of actions as contrasted with criminal proceedings. दीवानी कार्यवाही।

Civil Commotion. An insurrection of the people for some purpose though it may not amount to rebellion. जनक्षोभ।

Civil Law. A term applied in most countries to that branch of law which governs the relations of the citizens one to another. नागरिक क़ानून; दीवानी क़ानून, रोम का कानून।

Civil Liberty. (1) Civil Liberty consists in protecting the rights of individuals by the united force of society (Blackston's commentarries on the Laws of England). It is the natural Liberty so far restrained by human laws as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public.

(2) The sum of freedoms which in modern democracies the individual has a right to claim. They consist mainly in freedom of personal action (Movement, assembly and association) and freedom of religion and expression of opinion (press and speech). नागरिक स्वतन्त्रता।

Civil List. Name given to the annual payment made to the King and other members of the royal family. It is settled at the beginning of each reign. King George V and his Queen received a civil list of £ 470,000 a year. In 1931 King George surrendered £ 50,000 a year as his contribution to national economy, and other members of the royal family made proporional sacrifices. राजकुल व्यय, पदाधिकारीपत्रिका।

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Civil Prisoner. It means a prisoner imprisoned for performance of a 'Civil obligation'. नज़रबन्द या नज़रबन्द कैदी।

Civil rights. Rights granted by a state equally to all its citizens and inhabitants. In democracies these rights are considered as protecting a person from the State as well as from other individuals. नागरिक अधिकार।

Civil Servant. A member of the staff of an executive department of the Government; an officer employed in a department of the State with the approval of the Treasury. For superannuation purposes a civil servant is a person holding his appointment directly from the Crown, or one who has been admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, and whose salary or remuneration has been provided out of the Consolidated Fund, or out of money voted by Parliament (See Superannuation Act 1859, S. 17) He holds his office during the royal pleasure, and his salary is charged on the annual votes. जन-सेवक।

Civil Service. The Civil Service consists of the paid officials serving in Government administrative departments. It does not include judges, officers of the army and navy and law makers In India the term is used in a special sense. The Indian Civil Service together with the Provincial civil Services is used narrowly to designate different classes of Officers, appointed for general administrative work. Their main function are connected with police, administration, collection of revenue and the administration of justice. In other Governments this term usually means the clerical establishments of the governmental departments. (Gilchrist Principles of Political Science). जनपदाधिकारी वर्ग।

Civil War. An internecine war; war carried on between opposing parties in the same country, गृहयुद्ध, घरेलू युद्ध।

Class. The Communist's Manifesto says "By bourgeoisie is meant the class of modern capitalists, owners of the means of social production and employers of wage labour. By proletariate, the class of modern wages labourers, who having no means of production of their own, are reduced to selling their labour power in order to live" (See Labour Movement). वर्ग, श्रेणी।

Class - Collaboration. The "theory" and practice of reformism, which results in subordination to the Capitalist class; the policy that seeks to harmonise, or reconcile the interests of the capitalists and the workers-interests which are antagonistic and irreconcilable. वर्ग-सहकार्यता।

Class Consciousness. The understanding by the workers (proletarians) that (a) they represent a single class, nationally and internationally, separate from all other classes; (b) their class interests are irreconcilably opposed to those of the capitalists against whom they must organise and fight to win their economic and social demands; (c) their final aim must be Socialism i. e. they must struggle to become 'the ruling power in the state' as the step towards freeing 'the whole of the society from exploitation, oppression and class struggle.' (Engels) वर्ग-बोध, वर्ग-भावना, वर्ग-चेतना।

Class Struggle. The struggle between oppressors and oppressed, between the owners of the means of production and the masses of toilers who own nothing but their capacity to labour. In past times the struggle was between the slave-owners and their slaves, later between the feudal barons and the serfs and the rising CAPITALIST class, to day bet-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ween capitalists and wage-labourers. वर्ग-संघर्ष, श्रेणी-संघर्ष ।

Class War. This term is often used in socialistic literature and is one of the fundamental principles of socialism. It means the struggle of the proletariat, grouped as a class against the bourgeoisie, for the purpose of abolishing the existing capitalistic regime, private property. वर्ग-युद्ध ।

Clearing Unions' International. Early in 1943 two plans were put forward, practically sumultaneously, for the creation of machinery for the economic organisation of the world after the conclusion of hostilities. Neither was in a sense official, certainly not definite, but the both had very considerable weight behind them. Lord Keynes, the author of the Keynes Plan, was an official of the British Treasury; the other generally known as the Morgenthau or White Plan, was prepared in the offiice of the United States-Secretary of the Treasury. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय-आर्थिक-पुनर्संङ्गठनयोजना।

Clericalism. (Clerical Reaction, clerical-Fascism). Political activities of the churches (Protestant, Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, etc) aimed at strengthening their economic and social power, and also, as contributing to that end as well as for its own sake, defending the old exploiting orders - whether feudal, capitalist or fascist-against the advance of the Labour democratic movement. पादरी - राजनीति ।

Clerk of the House of Commons. is appointed by the Crown as under clerk of the Parliaments to attend upon the Commons. He signs all orders of the House, endorses the bills sent or returned to the Lords, and reads whatever is required to be read in the House. He has the custody of all records and other documents. इंग्लैण्ड की लोकसभा का लिपिक।

Clerk of the Parliaments. One of the chief officers of the House of Lords. He is appointed by the Crown, by letters patent. On entering office he makes a declaration to make true entries and records of the things done and passed in the Parliaments, and to keep secret all such matters as shall be treated therein. He endorses on every Act the date on which it receives the Royal Assent. ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेन्ट की उमराव सभा का प्रधान लिपिक ।

Client State. A country nominally independent, but because of outside financial intervention, subject to a greater or lesser degree of imperialist political domination, e.g. Portugal. अन्वाश्रित राज्य।

Closed Door Policy. It is the opposite of the open-door policy. It means preferencees, discriminations, and monopolies, not only as regards trade and commerce, but also as regards colonial shipping, investment and settlement. Its purpose is to strengthen the economic ties between the mother country and the colony and shut out foreigners from any appreciable share in the profits. बन्द द्वारनीति ।

Coalition. Union of different Political parties to conduct the government of any country or province. In politics, a working arrangement between two or more parties, usually made in order to carry on the goverament, An alliance between states for combined action. दो राजकीय दलों का सम्मिश्रण; गुटबन्दी ।

Codification. The act of putting a body of laws so related to each other as to avoid inconsistency and overlapping. संग्रहण; विधिवद्धता ।

Co-Education. A system of education in which boys and girls are taught together. सहशिक्षा; लड़के और लड़कियों की एक साथ पढ़ने की पद्धति ।

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Cœrcion.. Application of force, to compel a person or persons to a certain line of action which is usually distasteful. **जोरजुल्म, अत्याचार; दमन ।**

Collective Security. The principle that all countries should together guarantee the security of each individual nation. **सामूहिक सुरक्षा ।**

Collectivism. Term first used when Mikhail Bakunin described himself as a collectivist anarchist. A congress at Havre in 1880 adopted a collectivist programme, demanding the state owner ship of all means of production, to secure for the community as a whole an equitable distribution of the fruits of their associated labour.

A term covering all economic and political systems based on co-operation and central planning including Socialism and other minor systems such as co-operativism, corporatism, state control and co-ordination of economic life. **समष्टिवाद, समूहवाद ।**

College. A corporation created for the promotion of learning and, in some cases, for the support of persons who devote themselves to learning. **महाविद्यालय ।**

Colonial Office. Department of the British Government responsible for the affairs of colonies. **औपनिवेशिक कार्यालय ।**

Colonial Trade. Is the distinct trade carried on between the traders of a mother country and those of her colonies. **औपनिवेशिक व्यापार ।**

Colony. A settlement of people who have migrated from their native land to some possession of the mother country. A settlement of a migrated body of persons. Colony is a dependent political community, consisting of a number of citizens of the same country who have migrated to people another country and remain subject to the mother country (Black Law Dictionary).

2 According to Greek ideas, the Colony was an independent state connected with the mother country chiefly by religious ties.

3 The present meaning of the term as interpreted in Acts of Parliament passed since 1889, includes every British possession except the Channel Islands, the Isles of Man etc. (Ency. of Laws of England).

The ancient Hindus established several colonies and spread their culture and civilization there. Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Combodia, and some others were Hindu colonies. The Greeks were also considerable colonists and later the Romans. Britain being at one time a colony of the Roman Empire. Colonization, in its more modern significance, was the result of important geographical discoveries made in the Western World in the 14th Century, and later by the Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch and French. From about the begining of the 17th Century England developed a colonizing spirit which soon extended the boundaries of the Empire. New foundland, virginia the West Indies gradually became British possessions. New Zealand and South Africa were also added in the British Empire. Though 13 colonies of America were lost to England, her possession remained and continue to this day of immensly greater extent than the colonial possession of any other country. The latest colonies to be incorporated in the British Empire were those of the Transval, Orange and Kenya colony. In the last War (1914-1918) the Allies succeeded in taking from Germany the whole of the 1,100,000 square miles of her colonial territory. **उपनिवेश ।**

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Colony, Semi. A country partly under the domination, economic political and military, of imperialism e. g. China and Egypt, before the second World War. अर्द्ध - उपनिवेश ।

Colonization. Act of founding settlements abroad. उपनिवेश बसाना ।

Comintern. Construction for Communist International, the international organization of Communist Party. कामिनटर्न कम्यूनिस्ठ पार्टी का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन ।

Comity of Nations. That body of rules which the States observe toward one another from courtesy or convenience, but which are not binding as rules of international law. राष्ट्रों का शील; अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शील ।

Commander-in-Chief. The title of the highest millitary officer in the army of a nation. प्रधान-सेनापति ।

Commercial Court. The court in the King's Bench Division in which commercial causes are heard. व्यापारिक न्यायालय ।

Commercial Treaties. Signed arreements between independent nations for the purpose of regulating or facilitating the commerce carried on between them. व्यापारिक सन्धि ।

Committee. A number of persons selected from the members of a society, company or meeting, to act for and represent the general body in all matters and questions referred to them for consideration. Committees are either provisional that is, their term of office expires as soon as the matter referred to them for consideration has been settled, or they are permanent to act for a certain specified time. समिति ।

Comity of Nations. It is the recognition which one state or nation allows within its territory to the legislative, executive, or judicial acts of another country, having due regard to international duty and convenience and to the rights of its own citizens who are under the protection of its laws.

It is the formal expression and ultimate result of that mutual respect accorded throughout the civilized world by the representatives of each sovereign power to those of every other in considering the effect of their official acts. Its source is a sentiment of reciprocal regard, founded on identity of position and similarity of institutions. (American Ency. of Laws). अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शील ।

Common Law. It is the unwritten law established by custom, usage and precedent, and not by statue. Both statute law and equity over rule common law when courts are called upon to decide between them. सामान्य विधि, देशाचारजन्य अलिखित विधि ।

Communal Award. साम्प्रदायिक निर्णय ।

Communalism. A Theory of government which aims at complete autonomy of communities and towns, the abolition of central and national government and the establishment of a federative authority. ग्राम-स्वायत्तशासनवाद ।

Communism. The Social movement which claims to put an end to the capitalist system and private ownership with the object of establishing a dictatorship of the proletariat. It also maintains the right of the state to control production, distribution and consumption, and an equitable division of labour.

The communist creed was based on strict Marxism interpreted by Lenin. Its philosophy is materialistic. It demands not only common ownership of the means of production, but also common enjoyment of the goods of consumption.

Modern communism gained great political importance as the creed of governing party which obtained power under the leadership of Lenin in the second phase of the Russian revolution (October 1917). It was constituted a world movement by the establishment of

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

the Third International in 1919. Recently, in 1943, Stalin abolished this third International for the reasons of political expediency.

Communism as a social system is not a new idea, as it has existed since times immemorial. The earliest form of property was evidently communistic. Communism, or life in common, was practised by the Essenes and the Therapeautea and by the Early Christian Church.

Among the ancient philosphers Artistotle and Plato were in favour of communism. After the Reformation, communist communities were established in Germany, and several experiments were made in the United States during the 18th & 19th Centuries. Communism was advocated in France by Mably, Morelli, cabet and saint-simon. In England Robert Owen advocated the cause of communism. (Woolsey-Communism & Socialism). उग्र साम्यवाद, श्रमजीवी सत्तावाद; कम्यूनिज्म, समष्टिवाद।

Communist Manifesto. A small Volume by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848. It is the basic statement of socialist doctrine, outlining the inevitability of the class-struggle, and the ultimate doom of Capitalism. उग्रसाम्यवादियों का घोषणा पत्र।

Communist Party. A political party adhereing to the principles of Communism.

According to the Communist Theory there can only be one party-the 'Communist Party' which is described as 'the vanguard of the toilers in their struggle for strengthening and developing the socialist system'. साम्यवादी दल।

Commute. To change a punishment or penalty to a lighter one by an authority with pardoning power. सजा कम करना; सजा घटाना।

Companies. Are associations of persons for carrying on trade or business.

Comparative Law. The study of several systems of law for the purpose of comparison of their legal principles and institutions तुलनात्मक विधि; तुलनात्मक क़ानून।

Compromise. There is said to be a compromise when disputes or differences between parties are settled by some concession being made on both sides. समझौता, राज़ीनामा।

Comptroller. One who controls or checks the accounts of others originally by keeping a counter-roll or register. लेखा-नियंत्रक, पार्लयामेंट से स्वीकृत रकम के उचित उपयोग का निरीक्षक।

Comptroller-General. Head of the General Accounting office whose function is to approve claims for and against the government of the United States, including general governmental expenditures, and to audit the governmental expenditures. कमट्रोलर जनरल; आय-व्यय-विभाग का सर्वोच्च अधिकारी।

Compulsory Voting. It is sometimes held that each citizen qualified to vote must be compelled to vote. In Spain and Belgium there is actually a legal obligations on citizens to vote. Certain punishments follow failure to do so. अनिवार्य मतदान।

Concentration Camp. German Nazi institution for detention of opponents of the Nazi regime without trial. समाहार शिविर।

Concentration of Capital (Accumulation of Capital). The Expansion of capital be the "Transformation of a part of surplus value into capital, not for satisfying the personal needs or whims of the capitalists, but for new production" (Lenin). पूँजी का एकत्रीकरण।

Conclave. A closed meeting. गुप्त सभा; गुप्त मण्डली।

Concurring Opinion. A judicial opinion in which a member of a Court agrees with the conclusion of the majority but by different reasoning. सहमति।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Condominium. A term means control by two or more powers over disputed territory in order to prevent colonial rivalry. Schuman holds that international control of this type is almost always unsatisfactory and is usually unsucessful in the long run. **बहुराजकता; किसी प्रदेशपर दो या अधिक राज्यों का अधिकार।**

Confederacy. Confederation. Certain Confederations have been known as confederacies, as the Confederate States of America. **राज्यसंघ।**

Congress. (U. S. A.) Chief Legislative body of the United States and other countries. In the United States it consists of two houses sitting at Washington, the House of Representatives which consists of 435 members elected by the states according to population, and the Senate of 96 members, two from each state. The two houses sit separately, but the consent of both is necessary to legislation. Senators are electors for six years and representatives for two. Ministers are not the members of the congress and its legislation may be pronounced as invalid by the supreme court. The president can veto its legislation, but congress can overcome this by passing the voted measure again by two thirds majority.

The Legislative competence of Congress is quite large. The constitution provides for regulation by the national government of such matters as are of common interest to the whole nation. The most important of these national matters are: (1) War and Peace, (2) Army and Navy, (3) Foreign and domestic commerce, (4) Naturalization, (5) Monetary system, (6) Post Offices and Post roads, (7) Federal Courts of Justice, (8) Taxation for the support and maintenance of Government. **महासभा, अमरीका की धारासभा।**

Congress, Indian National. (See Indian national Congress.)

Congress Party. The party which represents the objects and ideals of the Indian National Congress. This is the largest single political party in India. There are two winges within the party. Right wing and left wing. Right wingers are those who scrupulously hold to the doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation with the foreign Government The left wing consists of those who hold the political views of extreme nature. **काँग्रेस दल, कांग्रेस पक्ष।**

Congress of Soviets. The congress of Soviets is the supreme organ in the U. S. S. R. It is composed of representatives from the different Soviets.

Each factory and each village of cultivators from the primary soviet. The city workers' soviet consists of one delegate from each factory and more in proportion to the number of workers therein together with delegates from each local union. For the peasants each village has its local Soviet, which in turn elects to the country-soviet and this to provincial soviet. Ordinarily every year the city and provincial soviets send their delegates to the All Russia Congress of Soviets. It is to be noted here that whereas the city soviets send their delegates directly to the congress, the village soviets send their delegates to the Township Soviet and it to the country-soviet, and it to the provincial soviet, which alone sends its delegates directly to the Congress. **सोवियेट कांग्रेस।**

Conquest. According to Hall it consists in the "appropriation of the property in and of the sovereignty over a part or the whole of the territory of a state and when definitely accomplished vests the whole rights of property and sovereignty over such territory in the conquering state" (Hall-International law). **विजय।**

Conscience Objector. A pacifist; a man who

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

refuses to do military service for moral or religious reasons. In Great Britain the government while enforcing compulsory military service in 1916-17 allowed exemption to conscientious objectors under certain conditions. The objectors during the Great War were sent to prison camps or given work in non-fighting units. Under the Representation of the people Act, 1918, all objectors were disfranchised for 5 years नैतिक आपत्ति कर्त्ता ।

Conscription. A system of compulsory military service by lot or enrolment. अनिवार्य सैनिक-सेवा, बलपूर्वक सैनिक भर्ती, अनिवार्यभर्ती।

Consent. Acquiescence, agreement. स्वीकृति, अनुमति, सहमति, रज़ामन्दी ।

Consent of the Governed. The theory that a good society must be based on the consent or consensus of the whole people or a majority thereof. The principle of popular sovereignty is akin to this theory. They form one of the cornerstones of democracy. शासित वर्ग की स्वीकृति ।

Conservation. Preservation or protection of natural resources such as forests or soil. संरक्षण; वनप्रभृति प्राकृतिक साधनों का संरक्षण ।

Conservative Party. It is also known as the Unionist Party which was in majority in the House of commons. Traditionally the right wing party in the British Parliament, successor to the Tory party in the 18th and 19th centuries. Such parties are often reactionary, indifferent or hostile to true spirit of democracy and social progress (Walter Theimer)

Conspiracy. It is a combination between two or more persons to do a criminal or an unlawful act by criminal or unlawful means. षड्यन्त्र; साज़िश ।

Constituency. Body of persons entitled to elect representatives to a legislative body. निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, प्रतिनिधि निर्वाचक मंडल ।

Constituent Assembly. A body which assembles to formulate the constitution of the nation. विधानसभा, संविधानसभा ।

Constitution. According to Gilchrist the constitution of the state may be defined as "the fundamental rules which regulate the distribution of powers in the state or which determine the form of government," Austin, the well-know authority on law, defines it as "that which fixes the structure of the supreme government." Dicey, the greatest authority on British Constitution, defines a constitution as "the product of all rules which directly or indirectly affects the distribution or the exercise of the sovereign powers in the State." Sir James Macintosh remarks—"By the constitution of a state I mean the body of those written or unwritten fundamental laws which regulate the most important rights of the higher magistrates and the most essential privileges of the subjects. (Laws of Nature and of nations).

Charles Borgeaud, a high authority on the subject of constitutions, gives the following definition—"A constitution is the fundamental law according to which the government of the states is organized and agreeable to which the relations of individuals, or moral persons to the community are determined. It may be a written instrument, a precise text or series of texts enacted at a given time by a sovereign power". 'A constitution in the American sense of the word' said Mr. Justice Miller, 'is a written instrument by which the fundamental powers of government are established, limited and defined, and by which those powers are distributed among several departments for their more safe and useful exercise for the benefit of the body politic' (Quoted by Morse in his "Citizenship by birth and Naturalization)". संविधान, राजकीय संगठन, शासन-विधान, राज्यघटना, विधान नियम ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Constitution, American. Section I of article I of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted in 1787, declares that "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and a House of Representatives".

The words "herein granted" reveal the fact that the Federal Legislature (Congress) is not the sovereign power but shares much of its sovereignty with the states and the people as a whole, and in fact derives its power solely from the people.

Sovereignty in America resides in the people as a whole and all the instruments of American Government are in the last resort made by the people. Article 4, section 4, clearly imposes a further obligation in relation to the component units of the United States of America namely the states.

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion.

Thus it may be said that all the states in the Union are autonomous republics, their powers and functions being specified by the constitution. The division of functions between the state government and federal government is based roughly on the principle that subjects of general interests, having application to the Federation as a whole are administered by the Federal Government while subjects in which the various states are individually interested are administered by state governments. अमेरिका का संविधान।

Constitution, Stalin. On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, the Central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at its meeting in February, 1935, passed a resolution to amend the Constitution of the U. S. S. R.

Accordingly, the Congress instructed the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. to set up a Constitution. Committee for the purpose of drafting the amended constitution. On February 7, 1935, the Central Executive Committee elected a Constitution Committee with Stalin as the Chairman.

The drafting of the Constitution proved to be a lengthy process but at last the final plenary meeting of the Constitution Committee took place on May 15, 1936, under Comrade Stalin's Chairmanship.

The Committee carefully examined the draft of the Constitution that was submitted by the drafting sub-committee approved its final wording and decided to submit it to the next session of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S S. R.

On June 11, 1936, the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. heard the report of the Chairman of the Constitution Committee and approved the draft that it submitted. The Presidium decided to convene an All Union Congress of Soviets in November 25, 1936 to discuss the draft constitution of the U. S. S. R. and it also dicided to publish the draft for Nation wide discussion.

The Draft Constitution did indeed become the subject of Nation-wide discussion at thousands of meetings of working people, in News-Paper and magzine articles, in the course of which a number of addenda and amendments were proposed. In his report at the Congress of Soviets, Stalin stated that the Nation-wide discussion has been extremely useful in drawing up the final text of the constitution.

The Eighth Extraordinary All Union Congress of Soviets of the U. S. S. R. met on November 25, 1936.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

There was only one item on the Agenda-the draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

After discussing Comrade Stalin's report on the draft submitted by the Constitution Committee, the Eighth Extraordinary All Union Congress of Soviets, on December 1, 1936 approved of the draft and accepted it as a basis and set up a drafting committee of 220 members to discuss the amendment and addenda which has been proposed and to decide on the final text. The committee was instructed to submit to the Congress its final draft within three days.

On December 5, 1936, after hearing a report by Comrade Stalin as Chairman of the drafting Committee, the congress ratified the constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This is how the new Constitution of the U. S. S. R. came into being. The people named it 'Stalin Constitution', and by that name it has gone into history, for its birth is inseparably connected with Stalin's name.

The adoption of the constitution was a new landmark in the historical developments of the U. S. S. R. It introduced complete equality for all citizens and consistently applied the principle of democratic centralism to all the links of Soviet system. Granting all citizens of the U. S. S. R. extensive rights and democratic liberties, the constitution at the same time guaranteed the ability to exercise these rights and liberties by providing all the material means needed for the purpose.

The new constitution still further consolidated the State-system based on the fraternity of nations. It provided for a form of organization of the power that was best suited to the interest of all the nationalities (T. M. Kalinin, The Soviet System). स्टालिन-संविधान।

Constitution, Flexible. A flexible constiution is that which is elastic and can be bent in various ways and still retain its main features. The chief merit of flexible constitution is its adaptability. It is alterable without any difficulty and, therefore, it easily meets new emergencies. The flexible constitution is thus very well suited to an advancing community. लचीला विधान, नमनशील संविधान।

Constitution Day. September 17, the day commemorating the signing of the Constitution of the United States in 1718. संविधान-दिवस।

Constitution, Historical or Evolutionary. It means a constitution which has developed through the accumulation of experience. ऐतिहासिक या विकासशील संविधान।

Constitution, Rigid. A constitution, which is definite and fixed, is called rigid constitution.

The rigid constitution has been adopted by practically all modern states, with the conspicuous exception of Great Britain. The dominions have all rigid constitutions, though a considerable flexibility has been given to the Dominion constitutions by the Statute of West Minister. कठोर संविधान, दुष्परिवर्तनशील विधान।

Constitution, Unwritten. An unwritten constitution is one in which most, but not all, of the prescription have been reduced to writing, that is they have not been proclaimed by a ruler or framed by an assembly at a particular time and embodied in a formal written instrument. It consists largely of a mass of customs, usages, and judicial decisions, together with a smaller body of statutory enactments of a fundamental character, usually bearing different dates (Garner).

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The best example of an unwritten constitution is that of Great Britain According to Bountmy, a brilliant French Scholar, it is undoubtedly the first of all free constitutions in age, in importance and in originality,' (Constitutional studies). अलिखित संविधान, अलिखित विधान।

Constitution, Written. A written constitution is one in which most of the provisions are embodied in a formally enacted written instrument or instruments. It is a work of conscious art and the result of deliberate effort to lay down once for all a body of coherent principles under which government shall be organized and conducted.

Generally a written constitution is comprised within a single document bearing a single date. लिखित संविधान।

Constitutional Convention of 1788. The convention which was called to revise the articles of Confederation but which drew up the United States' Constitution. It met in Philadelphia, May 25 September 28, 1787. The Constitution was signed September 17, a date now annually celebrated as Constitution Day. The convention chose George Washington as presiding officer and included among its members an amazingly large proportion of talented men. Some of them were Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Edmund Randolph, Alexander Hamilton, Gouverneur Morts, all men of wide experience and knowledge of various forms of Government. संवैधानिक परिपाटी।

Constitutional Government. A constitutional Government is one whose powers are defined and limited by the terms of constitution. Such a Government has been aptly described as one of laws and not of men. वैधसरकार, वैधशासन।

Constitutional Law. It is a branch of public law containing so much of the political constitution as is laid down in positive legal rules, and as including such subjects as the formation, powers and privileges of the legislature, the executive functions and powers of the Crown, the existance and composition of the Judicial establishments, the legal position of the clergy, the army, the navy and the various departments of the public service in relation to the Crown and the executive and the legislatures and the machinery of local government (Ency. of the laws of England).

(2) Professor Dicy says–"Constitutional Law, as the term used in England, appears to include all rules which direct sovereign power in the state (Dicey-Introduction to the Study of the Law of Constitution)". संवैधानिक क़ानून, विधान सम्बन्धी क़ानून; संवैधानिक विधि।

Consul. Is a public Officer appointed by a Government to reside in some foreign country, in order to facilitate and protect the commercial relations between his own country and that to which he has been sent. In general, the duty of a consul is to watch over the commercial interests of the State whose servant he is, to see that the conditions of commercial treaties are properly observed, to give his best advice and assistance to the traders and other subjects of the country he represents to prevent their infringement of the laws, to reconcile their differences, uphold their interests, and, generally, to render the conditions of the subjects of the country employing him, within the limits of his consulership as comfortable and their transactions as profitable and secure as possible.

There are British consuls or vice consuls at all the chief ports with which the nation has commercial relations.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

By a legal fiction, the consulate at any place is the territory of the country from which the consul is sent, and, consequently, acts done within a British Consulate are done in England. Marriages of British subjects recorded in the consul's Books are therefore valid. व्यापारिक, राजदूत, वैदेशिक प्रतिनिधि, एलची ।

Consul-General. A consular officer who supervises the consular functions either as an inspector in one office or over a considerable area. वरिष्ट राजदूत ।

Consulage. The fees charged by a consul for obtaining his seal to documents, or other services rendered. राजदूत-निवास ।

Consular. All that pertains to a consul.

Consul-General. A consular officer who supervises consular functions in one office or over a considerable area. वैदेशिक, राजदूत सम्बन्धी ।

Consular Privileges and Immunities. The privileges and immunities granted to a consular officer. They are less extensive than those granted to diplomatic officers. In general they assure sufficient freedom of his office to permit him to perform the necessary functions of his office. राजदूत के अधिकार और अध्यारोप ।

Consulate. Is the office or residence and jurisdiction of a consul. राजदूत का पद, राजदूत निवास भवन ।

Contempt of Court. (1) Failure to comply with an order of a superior Court, or an act of resistance or insult to the Judges. (2) Couduct likely to prejudice the fair trial of an accused person, punishable by fine or imprisonment. न्यायालय का अपमान; अदालत की तौहीन ।

Contraband. Goods which may be prevented from being delivered to a belligerent by another belligerent. निषिद्ध, निषिद्धवस्तु, वर्जित माल ।

Convention. (1) Convening of an assembly for transaction of business on somewhat general term; inclusive of agreements, compacts, and mutual engagements of various kinds. (Abott Law Dict.).

(2) A parliament or assembly assembled, but in which no act is passed or bill signed (Tomlin's Law Dict.) सभा; संसद ।

Conventions. In Holsbury's "Law of England", conventions are stated to be those rules and principles embodied in such precedents, practices and usages as have been from experience to be essential for the harmonious co-operation of the parties in whom the legislative and executive functions of the Government are invested. These are called conventions. रूढ़ि, रिवाज, प्रथा, सभा ।

Conventional. Depending on convention not spontaneous, that which is produced by or depends upon the agreement or mutual arrangement of parties (Burrell Law Dict.). प्रथा जनित, रूढ़िगत ।

Convict. A person who has been adjudged to have committed a crime, and usually thought of as one who is serving a prison term therefor. कैदी; अपराधी ।

Convict Labour. Productive work done by prison inmates. कैदी द्वारा किया गया श्रम ।

Convoy. A group of merchant ships protected in passage by a number of warships. संरक्षित जहाज; लड़ाकू जहाजों द्वारा संरक्षित पोत ।

Co-Operation. Denotes, literally, a working together and is applied to societies formed among the industrial or other classes for some commercial purpose. Hence the term Co-Operative society. सहयोग, सहकार्य ।

Copyright. Copyright means the sole legal right to print or publish anything which belongs to the author or his assigns. Copyright is created by Statute, the substantive law on the subject being set forth in the Copyright Act, 1911. पुनमुद्रणाधिकार, प्रति लिप्याधिकार ।

Corporate State. A state system making professional and trade corporations the basis of the commonwealth. सुसंस्थितराज्य, सामूहिक राज्य ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Corporation. Is a body or society authorised by Law to act as a single individual and to perpetuate its existence by the admission of new members. **निगम ।**

Corporatism. An Economical system like syndicalism, which aims at the amelioration of the lot of the working man and not the renovation of society. **संस्थानवाद ।**

Corpus Juris. Body of Laws. **न्याय-विधान-संग्रह, विधान संग्रह ।**

Council. A term of somewhat variable meaning used to designate a fairly small governmental body. It may be legislative, as a United States city council or English county council, executive as the French Council of Ministers or have some of the attributes of both, as the Council of the League of Nations. **परिषद् ।**

Council Drafts. Drafts issued by British Government upon the Indian Government and payable at the Banks of India. They are issued to prevent the frequent transmission of bullion from one country to the other.

Council on Foreign Relations. Private organization in New York City engaged in research and dissemination of information on international affairs. Its best known publication is the quarterly Foreign Affairs. **वैदेशिक परिषद् ।**

Council of Four. Inner group deciding policies at Paris Peace Conference. Georges Clemenceau (France), David Lloyd George (England), Vittorio Orlando (Itlay), Woodrow Wilson (United States.). **चार महारथियों की परिषद् ।**

Council of the League of Nations. The smaller of the two representative bodies in the League Organization. It was neither an executive body nor an upper house, but more like a strong executive committee. It included the great powers who were members of the League and usually 9 other elected members. Although its functions were largely shared with the Assembly, it became in time the more important body in the consideration of International disputes, partly because of functions assigned in the Convenant, partly because of its frequent meetings at least every three-months—and partly because it was a smaller and less unwieldy body. **राष्ट्रसंघ की परिषद् ।**

Council of Minsters. French term for the cabinet. It is used to designate the formal cabinet sessions, usually at the residence of the president of the republic, attended and presided over by the president. The ministers also have a less formal gathering called the cabinet council. **मन्त्रि-परिषद् ।**

Council of National Defence. In the United States an inter-departmental defence committee set up during World War, I made up of the heads of War,. Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour Departments. Its function was to correlate industrial production and natural resources for national defence. In World War II its functions were carried on by various agencies. **राष्ट्र-रक्षा-परिषद् ।**

Council of Nationalities. One of the two chambers in the Supreme Council, or legislative body, of the U. S. S. R. under the 1936 Constitution. The members are elected primarily as representatives of the "nationalities" found in the republics of the Soviet Union or in special regions where nationalities are located. **जातियों की परिषद् ।**

Council of People's Ministers. The heads of the government administrative departments in Russia, some-what comparable to a cabinet in Western European states. In addition to supervising the work of their individual offices, collectively they

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

plan laws and the budget, and issue administrative orders. Before March, 1946, they were called *Commissars*. रूस की लोक-मन्त्रि-परिषद् ।

Council of State. French highest administrative court. See Administrative Court, Court of *Cassation*. राज्य परिषद् ।

Council of State Government. An association of officials of state Governments interested in their mutual problems. It publishes the magazine State Government and the biennial Book of the States. राज्यकर्ताओं की परिषद् ।

Council of the Union (U. S. S. R). One of the two houses of the Supreme Council or legislative body of the U. S. S. R. Members of this house are elected from electoral districts of 300,000 population. रूस की लोकसभा ।

Councilman. In the United States, Member of a city council. अमेरिका की नगरसभा का सदस्य ।

Council of People Commissars. In Russia proper as in the union, the executive functions are exercised by a Cabinet of ministers which is known as the Council of People's Commissars. It contains twelve Commissars, each of whom is the head of an administrative department or commissariat. These Commissars are chosen by the executive committee and are responsible to it. The Council of Commissars must keep the committee informed of all its decisions, but in matters of urgency may act on its own responsibility. Attached to each administrative department is an advisory board. रूस की लोक प्रतिनिधिसभा ।

Counter-Espionage. Efforts to counteract spying by the enemy.

Counterfeit. To make imitation of money to be used for the real article. जाली सिक्का बनाना ।

Counter-Revo'ution A movement resulting in a forceful attempt to overthrow a successful revolution and to restore an earlier order. See Conservative, Reactionary, Authoritarian.

Countervailing Duty. A tax placed on imports by a State to offset the effects of a subsidy granted on the same products in the country of their origin. It is a tax levied by a state to protect its own producers from advantages of subsidies enjoyed by foreign competitors. प्रतिकर ।

Counterfeit Coin. Means coin that is not authorised by the state. जाली सिक्का; नकली सिक्का ।

County. Anglo-American political subdivision. In the United States, it is a subdivision of the states, except in Louisiana, where they are called parishes.

Coup D'etat. A violent or illegal change of government effected by holders of governmental or military powers. It differs from a revolution by being made 'from above', while a revolution is made 'from below'. A revolution is characterised by the participation of large masses of the people, while a coup d'etat is carried out by the state apparatus of parts.

County Council. Elected governing body of a council for administrative purposes. नगर-परिषद् ।

Country Court. It is a court in England for civil actions, especially recovery of small debts. ग्राम-न्यायालय, प्रांगण ।

Courtier. A messenger carrying official diplomatic correspondence. The general rule is that he is a privileged person and immune to interference in the course of discharging his responsibilities. दरबारी ।

Court of Arbitral Justice. International court proposed by the second Hague Peace Conference in 1907. It did not materialize as no agreement could be reached on a method of selecting judges. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय ।

Court of Cassation. The highest judicial court in France. फ्रान्स का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Court of Conflicts. A French court which decides, when there is a difference of opinion, whether a given case is within the jurisdiction of the Court of Cassation, the highest criminal and civil court, or that the Council of State as the highest administrative Court. **वाद निर्णायक न्यायालय।**

Court of Criminal Appeal. As the name indicates, an English Court to which criminal cases may be appealed from the assizes. It is made up of judges assigned from the High Court of Justice. In rare cases appeal may be taken from this court to the House of Lords. **फ़ौज़दारी अपील न्यायालय।**

Court Martial. A court for trying or punishing the Military offences of officers or soldiers (Tomlins' Law Dict.) **फ़ौज़ी-अदालत, सैनिक न्यायसभा।**

Convenant. A convenant is an agreement between two or more persons to do one or more thing or things. **प्रतिज्ञा पत्र, प्रतिज्ञायुक्त-पत्र।**

Crime Wave. A widespread increase in the commission of crime. **अपराधों की लहर; अपराधों की व्यापक वृद्धि।**

Criminal Code. A legal code defining crimes and the punishment therefor. See crime code. **दण्डविधान; फ़ौज़दारी क़ानून।**

Criminal Jurisdiction. The authority of a court to try criminal cases. **दण्डात्मक अधिकार-क्षेत्र।**

Criminal Law. The law defining crimes and establishing the punishment therefor. **दण्ड-विधान; फ़ौज़दारी क़ानून।**

Criminal Syndicalism. A legal concept which embodies a series of laws known as "Criminal Syndicalism laws". Their purpose is to prohibit doctrines and activities involving use of violence as a means of social change. **हिंसा विरोधी संघ।**

Criminal Tribes. Any tribe, gang or class of persons, or any part of a tribe, gang or class addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences is a criminal tribe. (The Criminal Tribes Act 1924). **अपराधशील जातियां।**

Critical Material. Any raw Material absolutely essential in war production for which the supply is inadequate. Term much used during World War II.

Criticism-Self. Political analysis of a mistake by the party as a whole, or the Party organ or the member (s) responsible for it. Self-criticism reveals whether there is a correct communist attitude towards mistakes, and whether the necessary lessons have been drawn.

"The attitude of a political party towards its own mistakes is one of the most important and surest ways of judging how earnest the party is, and how it, in practice, fulfils its obligations towards its class and the toiling masses" (Lenin). **आत्म-परीक्षण।**

Crown. (1) The Government of the United Kingdom is, in theory, an absolute monarchy, in form, a limited or constitutional monarchy and in actual working, a democratic republic. The Sovereign stands at the head of that system. In theory, he is the supreme executive, the source of all laws, the fountain of justice and honour, the commander in-chief of the army, the navy and the air force. All land is held by him directly or indirectly. Parliament exists by his will and right to vote for a member depends upon his grant.

The Sovereign, in reality, possessed these and many other privileges for centuries. To-day, they have little or no political importance. He is the supreme executive only in name and has very little to do with the composition of Parliament. On the other hand the powers of the Crown are extensive.

(2) The Crown in Constitutional Law is merely an abstraction for the King

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

in his official capacity. The King is a natural person and the Crown is a legal abstraction. The Crown is a supreme executive authority, the King is its physical embodiment". Mr. Gladstone once remarked that there is no distinction more vital to the practice of the British Constitution than that which exists between the King and the Crown, between the monarch as an individual and monarchy as an institution. It is a distinction which is often neglected by Englishmen themselves, for the laws of the British Constitution pay no regard to it. So in every day speech the English people attribute to their King as an individual many prerogatives which belong to the office that he holds. These prerogatives belong to an institution known as 'the Crown'—an institution which might just as well be called the Chief Executive, or the Nation or the Will of the People. (Sir Sidney Low, The Governance of England). सम्राट्, राज्यपद; ताज़ ।

Crown Colony. Colony subject to control by the Home Government in England. राज-उपनिवेश ।

Crown Heads. Kings or queens. सम्राट् या सम्राज्ञी ।

Crown Prince. The heir apparent to the throne. युवराज ।

Crown Representative. The term was used for the Viceroy of India or the Governor-General, in his capacity as the representative of the King-Emperor. सम्राट् का प्रतिनिधि ।

Crown Side. The Criminal department of the King's Bench. अदालत का फ़ौज़दारी विभाग ।

Crown Solicitor. The solicitor in England who acts in state prosecutions. सरकारी वकील ।

Cruel and Unusual Punishment. A prohibition in the Constitution which has been interpreted as preventing torture or any punishment or fine, greatly out of proportion to the offence. दुष्ट और कठोर सजा ।

Cultivating Raiyat. Raiyat, whose main occupation is cultivation and farming. कृषक ।

Culture. The arts, methods and techiniques by which humanity satisfies its needs and gives expression to what it experiences and to what it aspires, the sum total of the significant achievements and the accumulation of knowledge in mankind's past, and conceived of as the only basis for further development.

The culture of any epoch reflects the main characteristics of contemporary society, specifically, its mode of production. "In every epoch the ruling ideas have been the ideas of the ruling class" (Marx). संस्कृति ।

Cumulative Voting. A system of proportional representation in which the voter elects several members of a legislative body. He is given as many votes as there are seats to be filled and can distribute his votes as he pleases, giving them all to one candidate if he so desires. उपचित मतदान ।

Currency. Anything which is used as a circulating medium and is generally accepted in trade as a representative of values of property. Whatever circulates conventionally on its own credit as a medium of exchange whether it be bank note, bill of exchange or government security is the circulating medium. चलन, मुद्राचलन, चलार्थ, मुद्रा, सिक्का ।

(2) A term applied to the lawful coins and other recognised means of making payments, which pass current, or circulate in a country. Among savage nations, various kinds of articles have been used as a circulating medium, but as nations became more civilised,

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

the precious metals, particularly gold and silver, came generally to be employed. As trade advanced and commercial transactions became large and frequent, metal money was found to be inconvenient for transport, and recourse was had to a paper currency. A depreciated currency is a currency of exchange value which is not equal to its nominal value in bullion. चलन, मुद्राचलन, मुद्रा, सिक्का।

Custody. Imprisonment of a person convicted of crime or the safe-keeping of one arrested and accused of crime. हिरासत।

Customs. Customs are the taxes imposed by Government upon the importation or exportation of certain goods and commodities, they are levied as a means of revenue for the country. The taxes on certain articles produced or manufactured and consumed in the country, or on certain trades and professions, are termed Excise. The reader should notice this distinction. आगम शुल्क, रिवाज़, प्रथा, रूढ़ि, चुंगी, जक़ात।

Custom House. A Custom House is a place appointed by the Government for the purpose of imposing and collecting the duties upon the exportation and importation of certain commodities, and also upon the shipping trade generally, under the existing tariff of the country. जकात कचहरी।

Customs Union. Two or more states that have a common tariff wall around them and none between them. See Union Zollverun. आगम संघ; दो या अधिक राज्यों की जक़ातों का संघ।

Czar or Tsar. 1. Title for Russian sovereign from 1547 until 1918, the date of the death of the last Czar of Russia Title of the King of Bulgaria from 1908 to 1945. 2. One having absolute authority in some sphere. रूस का जार।

'D'

Dail Eireann. The lower House of the Irish Parliament. आयरलैंड के फ्री स्टेट की प्रतिनिधि सभा या पार्लियामेंट।

Danubian Basin. The region through which the Danube flows to the Black sea, comprising the former Austria, and Czecoslovakia, as well as Hungary, Yougoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania. डान्यूब नदी का प्रदेश।

D. A. R. Daughters of the American Revolution. A women's patriotic organization composed of descendents of those who participated in the American Revolution. अमेरिका की क्रान्ति की पुत्रियां।

Debasement. The reduction of value of a unit of money in terms of other units of money or in the terms of gold content. सिक्के के मूल्य का अपकर्ष।

Debate. The formal discussion of proposed legislation in a legislative body according to the rules of parliamentary law. वादानुवाद; बहस।

Debt Limit. The maximum legal limit for a national debt. Presumably it is a legislative check on executive borrowing, but usually when the executive needs to exceed the limit it is raised by the legislative branch. ऋण-सीमा।

Decentralization. Process of shifting control from a central authority to local ones, as from the national government to states (United States), provinces, counties, or cities. विकेन्द्रीय करण; विभाजन।

Declaration of Independence. The proclamation that the American colonies were free and independent states and

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

no longer subject to England. It was adopted on July 4, 1776, by the Continental Congress. Written principally by Thomas Jefferson. स्वाधीनता की घोषणा।

Declaration of intention. Formal statement by an alien that he intends to become naturalized. देशीयकरण की घोषणा।

Declaration Rights. In the Declaration of the Rights of man it is laid down that the "free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man, each citizen, therefore, should be able to speak, write and print freely, subject to certain limitation". अधिकार-घोषणा, अधिकारों की घोषणा।

Deductive Politics. It is the second name of theoretical politics which is concerned with a theoretical or speculative consideration of the fundamental principles and essential characteristics of the materials and phenomena with which political science has to deal with. It investigates the development of political thought, and enquires into the foundations of political authority. सैद्धान्तिक राजनीति।

Declaration of War. A manifesto, or proclamation, issued by the government of a nation, making known that war exists between it and another nation named. युद्ध-घोषणा।

Declaratory Judgment. The power exercised by the courts to interpret the law in answer to a request for such a declaration. घोषणात्मक निर्णय।

De Facto Government. A government which unlawfully gets the possession and control of the rightful legal government, and maintains itself there by force and arms against the will of the rightful legal government and claims to exercise the powers there. (American Encyclopaedia of Law). अवैध सरकार।

Deflation. It denotes a reduction in the amount of paper money in circulation. अपकर्ष; काग़ज़ी सिक्के की कमी।

De Facto Recognition. An act where by a new government or state is made a partner in international relations of any kind without being formally recognised.

Prof. Keith also mentions a novel form of recognition after the war of 1914-1919 wherein 'de facto' recognition was granted to certain states preliminary to consideration of their capacity for complete recognition. (Esthnia was thus recognised in 1919). It is open to other powers to accord recognition to a government *de facto*, while declining to admit that it yet exists de jure. President Carranza's Government in 1915 was recognized *de facto*. In 1921 the United Kingdom recognized *de facto* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and *de jure* in 1924.

De Jure Recognition. The formal recognition of a new government or state. विधानतः स्वीकृति।

Delegate. One deputed to represent any social or political body as congress delegate. प्रतिनिधि।

Delegation. 1. Group of delegates or representatives.

2. The authorization by one party that certain of its functions shall be performed by another. प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल; अधिकार-सौंपना।

Delegation of Power. The transfer of authority by one person to another. अधिकार प्रदान, प्रतिनिधिकरण।

Deliberation. The act of deliberating, or of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measures; mature reflection; that act of mind

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

which examines and considers whether a contemplated act should or should not be done. (P. R. Ayar Law Lexicon.) विचार-विमर्श ।

Deliberative Body. A law making body. विधिनिर्माण सभा ।

Demagogue. A person who tries to gain political backing by appealing to the prejudices of the masses of the people by such means as fantastic promises or the development of group hatreds.

Demarche. French word meaning a step. Used to mean a diplomatic step or some decisive diplomatic action. राजनैतिक कदम ।

Demilitarized Zone. Area from which fortifications and troops have been removed. असैनीकरण क्षेत्र ।

Demi-Official. Partly official or authorised. अर्द्ध-सरकारी ।

Demobilization. In military law, the dispersal of an army or body of troops from active service. सेना-भंजन ।

Democracy. This word has been derived from the Greek word 'Demos' which means people. Hence Democracy literally means the rule of the people or popular government.

'The most famous definition of democracy is of President Lincoln 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people''. जनतंत्र, लोकशासन ।

Democracy, Athenian. In the ancient world democracy had the fullest development at Athens. In the age of Pericles the popular assemblies, known as the Ecclesia became actually the governing and not merely the electing and controlling body. All the most important governmental decisions, including the management of the whole foreign policy of the state and the initiation of legislation were determind by it. Questions of finance and religion, complaints against the public conduct of individuals, passing of new laws and amendment of existing ones were settled by it. (Dr. B. B. Majumdar.) यूनानी जनतन्त्र ।

Democracy, Direct. (1) A direct democracy is one in which the will of the state is formulated and expressed directly through the people acting in their primary capacity.

Such a type of democracy is possible only where the area of the state is very small, where the people of the state can all meet and deliberate together to make laws.

(2) A direct democracy is one which is carried on by representatives chosen by the people to act for them by the people themselves directly in mass meeting or by use of the refrendum. Under such a system the voters assemble at a convenient point, enact their laws, vote the nesessary taxes, elect their officers and decide upon important questions of public policy without the help of a legislative body. Manifestly a Government of this kind is possible only in small and sparsely settled communities, where it is convenient for the voters to assemble at a common place and where the functions of government are few and simple. Survivals of this type of government are found today only in a few of the small and scarcely settled cantons of Switzerland. प्रत्यक्ष जनतंत्र ।

Democracy, Indirect. An indirect democracy is one in which the will of the state is ascertained and expressed through the agency of a small and select number who act as the representatives of the people.

Modern democracy is indirect or representative. In modern large nation states it is physically impossible for all the citizens to meet together and deliberate, and hence instead of everybody attending the legislature the people elect

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

the representatives by vote. Those representatives attend the legislature and action behalf of the citizens. अप्रत्यक्ष जनतंत्र ।

Democracy, Parliamentary. It is a synonym of indirect democracy which functions by means of representatives in Parliament. संसदीय जनतंत्र, पार्लियामेन्टरी जनतंत्र ।

Democracy, Representative. A representative democracy is a form of Government which is administered largely by representatives who act for the people since the people themselves are ordinarily too numerous to assemble together for the purpose of making their laws and determining their policies. प्रतिनिधि-जनतंत्र ।

Democrat. Advocate of democracy; member of a democratic state or party. प्रजातंत्र वादी, जनतंत्र वादी; अमेरिका के जनतंत्र वादी दल का सदस्य ।

Democratic Party. About 1830 new parties began to arise in the United States of America, one, the Democrats led by Andrew Jackson, the other, the Whigs, led by Honry Clay. The democratic party held extreme individualistic views on the rights of the people, and strongly opposed the protective tariff, the national bank etc. etc. प्रजातंत्र दल, लोकतंत्रीयदल ।

Democratic-Republican Party. A name used to describe both the Republican party which arose as an anti-Federalist party in 1792 and the party which elected Andrew Jackson in 1828. The latter group, however, was only a faction of the former group. Both are the ancestors of the present Democratic Party. अमेरिका का जनतन्त्र वादी दल ।

Dependency. (1) A dependency is a country with a subordinate Government. (Gilchrist, Principles of Political Science.)

(2) According to John Stuart Mill 'dependencies are outlying territories of some size and population, which are subject more or less to acts of sovereign on the part of the parliament country without being equally represented in its legislature.'

(3) Country, state or province controlled by another sovereign. उपनिवेश, अधीन राज्य ।

Deportation. Removal of a person out of the country. निर्वासन, देश निकाला ।

Depressed Classes. A new and less harsh term for the Untouchables in India. दलित जातियां ।

Desert. To quit the service of the armed forces without authorization. सेना ।

Despot. A ruler who wields absolute and arbitrary power. निरंकुश शासक ।

Despotism. A system of government in which the ruler exercises absolute and arbitrary power. निरंकुश शासन ।

Devalution A reduction of value in currency. मुद्रा का मूल्य घटाना, मूल्य विक्षोपन ।

Dialectics. "The science of the general laws of motion, both of the external world and of human thought". (Engels.) द्वन्द्वनीति, तर्कशास्त्र ।

Dialectical Materialism. 'The world outlook of the Marxist—Leninist party. It is called dialectical materialism because its approach to the phenomena of nature, its method of studying and apprehending them, is dialectical, while its interpretation of the phenomena of nature, its conception of these phenomena is materialistic.' (History C. P. S. U.) See Dialetics, Materialism. द्वन्द्वात्मक जड़वाद, द्वन्द्वात्मक भौतिकवाद ।

Diarchy. The system of the separation of governmental functions in British India whereby the governments of the Indian Provinces and of the central government exercise certain functions while certain

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

others are reserved to the British. In the central government the reserved powers are defence and foreign relations. द्वैधशासन ।

Dictator. Person in a position of supreme authority; a statesman with absolute power to deal with a crisis.

The word is now generally applied to any official exercising supreme power in any country. Hitler in Germany and Mussoloni in Itlay are the most prominent examples of the modern dictator. सर्वेसर्वा, अधिनायक, तानाशाह, सर्वाधिकारी एक तंत्री नेता ।

Dictatorship. The office or dignity of a dictator; a form of government in which the supreme authority in the state is vested in one person, called the dictator. एकसत्तावाद, एकाधिकारिता, अधिनायकता, तानाशाही ।

Diet. Name used for the representative body of the Holy Roman Empire and of similar bodies in other countries.

This word was also used for the parliaments of the Germanic federation, and other states and provinces of Central Europe. प्रतिनिधिसभा ।

Diehards. Extremely orthodox members of the Conservative party. दक्रियानुसी राजनीतिज्ञ ।

Diplomacy. The art and practice of conducting negotiations and making treaties between nations or states; skill in negotiations of affairs with a foreign state or country; tactful and adroit dealing especially in international affairs. कूट नीति, राजदौत्य, मंत्रणा, कौशल, कूटराजनीति ।

Diplomat. A person who is the political representative of his state at the capital of another state. There are four ranks: ambassadors, ministers, ministers resident, and charges d'affairs. राजदूत; कूटनीतिज्ञ ।

Diplomatic Agents. Diplomatic Agents are the official representatives of a sovereign or government of another country. राजदूत ।

Diplomatic Corps. The tctal body of diplomatic officers at a given capital. राजदूत-मण्डल; दौतिक समवाय ।

Diplomatic Corrsepondence. The messages sent between a diplomatic agent and his superiors in his home capital. राजदूत का पत्र-व्यवहार; दौतिक पत्र-व्यवहार ।

Diplomatic Intervention. Interference in the affairs of a state by a diplomatic Agent of another. Distinguished from interference by armed force. राजदूत का हस्तक्षेप; दौतिक हस्तक्षेप ।

Diplomatic List. A monthly publication of the Department of State giving the name of the members of the various diplomatic staffs in Washington, D. C., दौतिक पदाधिकारियों की सूची ।

Diplomatic Mission. 1. The term of service of a diplomatic agent at a foreign capital. 2. The diplomat and his staff at a foreign capital. दौतिक मिशन ।

Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities. As a representative of a sovereign or state it is assumed that in general a diplomatic officer is not subject to local jurisidiction where he is stationed, and that he must not be hindered in the performance of his duties. As a result, he is not bound by the local laws in his official capacity, and his home, office, family and suite, or official family, are all also more or less free from local jurisdiction. There are a few exceptions, such as quarantine regulations and certain private business transactions. The diplomatic agent may in special cases voluntarily come under local jurisdiction. दौतिक विशेषाधिकार ।

Diplomatic Protection. The protection extended by a state to its citizens within the territory of another state. Every state possesses the right thus to protect

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

its citizens abroad. This right is exercised through the diplomatic representatives of the state. विदेशों में राजदूतों द्वारा प्रजा संरक्षण।

Diplomatic Representative. It includes any person recognised by a secretary of state as a consul-general of that state. राजनैतिक प्रतिनिधिगण।

Diplomatist. Term often used instead of diplomat. कूटनीतिज्ञ।

Direct Action. The use of force and threats of force to achieve one's political ends, as the forceful seizure of offices, election machinery or factories. सीधी कर्य्यवाही।

Direct Election. An election in which the voter casts his ballot directly for a candidate. United States senators were originally elected indirectly by the state legislatures, but now they are chosen by direct election. प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन।

Direct Legislation. Direct participation by the people in the process of legislation. प्रत्यक्ष विधिनिर्माण।

Direct Primary. An election in which the voters of the various parties nominate their candidates for the final election. A Primary. प्राथमिक प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन।

Direct Tax. A tax realized directly from a person concerned. प्रत्यक्ष कर।

Direct Taxes. Are those fixed taxes which are imposed upon and payable directly by individuals, while the indirect taxes are those which are collected by different persons from those who eventually pay them. प्रत्यक्ष कर।

Directive. An order or set of instructions. आदेश।

Director. In general he is one who is the chief manager of a scheme, design, or undertaking. More particularly, he is one of a number of persons chosen by a plurality of votes from among the body of proprietors to conduct the affairs of some jointstock undertaking. All the directors, collectively, form the board of directors, and they are generally invested with certain powers by the acts of the legislature to which they owe their existence. प्रधान-प्रबन्धाधिकारी; संचालक।

Directorate. Means (1) The office of a director, or (2) The body of directors. संचालक का कार्य्यालय; संचालक-मण्डल।

Disaffection. Alienation of affection or good-will; ill-will; disloyalty and all feeling of enemity; disorder. अप्रीति, घृणा, द्वेष।

Disarmament. Abandonment or reduction of War-like establishments. निरस्त्रीकरण।

Discretionary. The kind of power which involves freedom of choice. निर्णयात्मक।

Discretionary Power. A term which involves an alternative power, i. e a power to do or refrain from doing certain things. निर्णयात्मक अधिकार।

Disfranchise. To deprive of privilege of the citizenship.

Disfranchisement. Taking away or depriving a person of a franchise or the right of electing or voting for a National Assembly; act of depriving people of the right to vote or to be represented on an elected body. मताधिकार हरण।

Dissenting Opinion. The legal opinion of a judge who disagrees with the decision of the majority of a court. भिन्न मत।

Dissolution. The ending of the term of a parliamentary body, such as the House of Commons, usually as the result of a vote adverse to the government. भंग।

Dive-Bombers. A type of bombing aircraft which can dive low and release bombs from very low altitude. झपटानी बम वर्षक वायुयान।

Divine Origin, Theory of. A theory which attributes the establishment of the state, mediately or immediately, to God or some superhuman power (Garner).

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Central idea of the theory of Divine origin is that the state was founded by God. The type of state in which a ruler is regarded as the vice-regent of God is called theocratic or God-ruled state. (Gilchrist). ईश्वराशं सिद्धान्त, दैवी उद्भव सिद्धान्त।

Divine Right. Idea that Kingship and other forms of authority are of divine sanction. दिव्य-अधिकार, ईश्वरदत्त-अधिकार।

Division. 1. A recorded vote in a legislative bady. 2. A sub-division of a government department. मतनिर्णय के लिये सभासदों का विभाजन; प्रदत्तमत; उपविभाग।

Division of Powers. Distribution of governmental functions between the federal Government and the States. अधिकार-विभाजन।

Doctrinaire. In politics, economics, a theorist who follows one narrow principle or group of principles regardless of practical considerations. A statesman, philosopher, Royal collard and his royalist following, who advocated a constitution on historical principles opposed to absolutist and revolutionary ideas. राजनैतिक सिद्धान्त वादी।

Documentary Evidence. Proof in the form of official papers. लिखित प्रमाण।

Dollar Diplomacy. The execution of a foreign policy which has the primary aim to enlarge and protect the investments of private capital from a given state in another state, usually less advanced economically. साम्पत्तिक राजनिति; डॉलर राजनीति।

Dominion. At the Colonial Conference of 1907 the term 'Dominion' was adopted to denote those parts of the Birtish Empire, other than the United Kingdom, which had attained the full measure of responsible government, i. e. had ceased in fact, if not in law, to be dependencies. The 'Dominions' in this new sense were Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Newfoundland.

For many years prior to the Great War the position of the self-governing Dominions with reference to the United Kingdom was unquestioned; in actual practice, the self-governing Dominions were autonomous (Gilchrist). अधिराज्य, राज्य, शासनाधीनप्रदेश, उपनिवेश।

Dominion Status. The definition of Dominion status—known sometimes as the Balfour Declaration—is "They (Self governing Dominions) are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status in no way subordinate one to another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." औपनिवेशिक राज्य, अधिराज्य पद।

Drain of Bullion. A phrase used in the Money market, when the gold standard is in operation, for the flowing away of our reserve of gold to such an extent as, if not checked, would soon be insufficient in the country to meet the requirements of trade.

Dual Monarchy. Term used for the Empire of Austria-Hungary during the period 1867 to 1919. द्वैधराजतंत्र, दो राज्यों का शासन, द्विराज्य तंत्र।

Duce. It is an Italian word which means leader. A title assumed by the Italian Dictator, Benito Mussolini नेता, मुसोलिनी की पदवी।

Dumping. It refers to the action of exporting goods and selling at a price lower than those prevailing for home consumption in order to underout the producer in the importing country and gain control in the market. Legislation against dumping has been passed by the United States, Great Britain and other countries. विदेश में लागत से कम मूल्य पर माल बेचना।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Duty. A form of tax. The taxes on beer or whisky and on certain imports such as tobacco, watches, motor cars and matches are called duties. Those on beer and whisky, being collected on goods made in the country are called Excise duties. The others being on imports are called Customs duties. जकात, कर, महसूल, राहदारी ।

Dyarchy. A term which means a dual government in the State. It came into use in the 20th Century when changes in the Government of India were under discussion. द्वैधशासन, द्विदल शासन ।

Dynamic Policy. A political term for an aggressive, expansionist policy. The fascist countries liked to call what they did as "Dynamic". आक्रमणात्मक नीति ।

'E'

Eastern Question. A term applied to the problems connected with the Government of the provinces or states on the south-east of the Turkish Empire in Europe. पूर्वी देशों की समस्या, प्राच्य देशों की राजकीय समस्यायें ।

E-Boat. A small German motor torpedo-boat. ई-नौका, छोटा मोटर-टारपीडो ।

Ecclesiastical. Denotes something belonging to or set apart for the church, as distinguished from civil or secular, with regard to the word. (Tomlin's Law Dict.) ईसाई धर्म सम्बन्धी ।

Economic Determinism. The theory that the policies of the states and events of history result from economic forces and causes. आर्थिक सम्भावना वाद ।

Economic Imperialism. The establishment by one country of economic domination over other countries due to such factors as geographical proximity, the fact that the dominant State provides the best markets or sources of supply for special needs of the others, or political pressure. आर्थिक साम्राज्यवाद ।

Economic Nationalism. The principle and policy that a nation in its dealings with other nations should advance the economic welfare of itself and its Citizens to the exclusion of welfare of others. The nation is thus considered as an economic, as well as a political unit. The principle is dominant, for example, in a nation's efforts to control markets and sources of raw materials. आर्थिक राष्ट्रीयतावाद ।

Economic Penetration. The process by which the State gains economic dominance in another State or a Colonial area, as by the more or less exclusive exploitation of raw mhterials or by providing essential needs in the latter's markets. आर्थिक प्रवेश ।

Economic Warfare. An extreme degree of economic competition between two or more States. आर्थिक संघर्ष, आर्थिक स्पर्धा ।

Economy of Scarcity. The theory or policy that the economic welfare of a country is advanced by a limitation of production and hence by the increase of price of goods per unit न्यूनता का सिद्धान्त; वह सिद्धान्त जो यह प्रतिपादन करे कि उत्पादन संयमित हो और माल का मूल्य बढ़े ।

Economy, State. Proper management of the state finances. राज्य के आयव्यय की योग्य व्यवस्था ।

Edict. An ordinance or command; a statute law. (Tomlin's Law Dict) राज्यादेश; राजघोषणा ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Education Department. A government department which deals with all the matters concerning education. **शिक्षा-विभाग।**

Educational Qualification. A qualification for voting in certain states based on the citizen's education. **शिक्षासम्बन्धी योग्यता।**

Election. In politics, the act of choosing representative. It is usually done by ballot, and in most elections a bare majority of votes cast is sufficient to secure a return. **चुनाव, निर्वाचन, नियोजन।**

Election, Direct. A method of election in which the electors chose their representatives directly. **प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन।**

Election, Indirect. According to this method the whole body of voters in the electoral district chose a smaller number of intermediate electors and these in return elect immediately the representatives or other officers for the national assembly or any other representative body (Garner).

The President of the U. S. A. and the Alderman of English County and town-councils are examples of indirect election. **अप्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन।**

Election, General. A method of election in which all the representatives on a body are elected at once. **साधारण निर्वाचन, महा-निर्वाचन।**

Election, Bye. An election which is held to replace a representative who has resigned or died. **उपनिर्वाचन।**

Election Commissioner. Election commissioners are persons appointed by the Government for the purpose of making enquiry into the existance of corrupt practices at elections and to decide election disputes. **निर्वाचन कमिश्नर।**

Election Agent. A person entrusted with the conduct and management of the business of an election to legislative bodies. **निर्वाचन एजन्ट।**

Election Expenses. The incurring of excessive expenses in connection with elections has always been deemed contrary to law, as violating the fundamental principle of the freedom of elections; the reduction, regulation and the control of expenditure by candidates at elections has long engaged the attention of the legislature, and to this end various legislature efforts have been directed. (See Corrupt and Illegal Practice's Prevention Act, 1883 and similar enactments). **निर्वाचन-व्यय।**

Election Candidate. Candidate means a person who has been nominated at any election or who claims that he has been so nominated or that his nomination has been improperly refused, and includes a person who, when an election is in contemplation, holds himself out as a prospective candidate at such election, provided that he is subsequently nominated as a candidate at such election (Legislative Assembly, Electoral Rules and Regulations). **निर्वाचन के लिये खड़ा हुआ उम्मीदवार।**

Elector. One who elects or one who has the right of choice. Also one who exercises the right of voting at an election. **निर्वाचक, मतदाता, मतदार।**

Electoral College. The body of representatives or electors, equal to the number of a state's representation in Congress, chosen by the voters of the state. **निर्वाचन-मण्डल।**

Electoral Count. The count of the votes of the electoral college for persident and vice-president. Legal provisions for this count include determination of correctness or for the throwing out of conflicting returns. **निर्वाचन-गणना।**

Electoral Districts. In modern states it is difficult for the whole enfranchised population to collect at one place and elect its representatives. **निर्वाचक-जिला।**

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Electroal Procedure. At first the electoral register is published. Every voter is to see that his name has been entered. Candidates are then to send in their nomination papers duly proposed and seconded before the due date. On an appointed date a scrutiny is held to see whether the nomination papers are in order. The date of election and the various centres or booths for recording votes are next announced. Before election, returning officers are appointed to record votes and each one of them takes charge of the ballot box in his booth. After the election is over the ballot boxes are opened, votes are counted and results are announced. When any candidate loses the election through some corrupt practices resorted to by any of the rival candidates, he can lodge a suit for setting aside the election on depositing a fixed fee which is to forfeit in case he fails to substantiate his allegations. निर्वाचन विधि ।

Electoral Right. It means the right of a person to stand or not to stand, or to withdraw from being a candidate. or to vote or refrain from voting at an election (Electoral Rules and Regulations). निर्वाचन-अधिकार, मताधिकार ।

Electorate. A term which means the people who are qualified by the law of the state to elect members of the legislature. निर्वाचक समुदाय, निर्वाचक समूह ।

Electric Voting. The process of voting in some state's legislatures whereby the legislator pushes one of two electric buttons on his desk to indicate his yea or nay vote. In most cases the votes are added automatically as recorded, thus saving a great deal of time in counting the votes. विद्युत् बटन दबाकर मतदेने की पद्धति; यह पद्धति कुछ राष्ट्रों में है ।

Eligible List. List of applicants for a civil service position who have passed the examination with a sufficiently high grade (usually about 70 per cent) to be eligible for appointment. सिविल सर्विस के परीक्षोतीर्ण उन व्यक्तियों की सूचि जो किसी सिविल सर्विस के स्थान के लिये उम्मीदवार हों, योग्यतम व्यक्तियों की सूचि ।

Eligibility of Officers. Qualification for public office regarding legal requirements such as age and citizenship अधिकारियों की योग्यता ।

Embargo. This word is of Spanish origin, which means detention of ships in port, as an effective means of exacting compensation.

A temporary order to prevent the arrival or departure of a ship. It was usually enforced on enemy vessels on the outbreak of war. The term is now used for the temporary stoppage of a particular trade. यातायात प्रतिबन्ध, नाकाबरोध, घाटबन्दी, नौकाबरोध, प्रतिबन्ध ।

Embassy. Building where an ambassador lives. The word is also used to designate the ambassador and his staff collectively. राजदूतवास, दूतावास ।

Emergency. Any event or occassional combination of circumstances which call for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity; exigency; a sudden or unexpected happening. आकस्मिक संकट काल, आकस्मिक घटना ।

Emergency Measures. Legislation intended to deal quickly with a sudden and unforeseen situation. Usually governments have special provisions that such legislation need not go through all the technical steps required of ordinary laws before coming into effect. संकटकालीन उपाय ।

Emergency Powers. The powers which the government or the head of the state can exercise when the country is in a state of emergency, in supersession to the legislature. विशेष-अवस्थानुरूप-अधिकार, संकटकालीन-अधिकार, आकस्मिक-अधिकार ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Emigrant 'Emigrant' means any person who emigrated or has been registered as an emigrant under the 'Indian Emigration Act'. (Indian Emigration Act 1935). प्रवासी।

Eminent Domain. The right of a state to take private property for public use upon the payment of just compensation. सार्वजनिक हित के लिये निजी जायदाद पर अधिकार करने का राज्य का स्वत्व।

Emissary. One sent on secret state business. दूत।

Emperor. The highest ruler of a large kingdom or territory. (Tomlin's Law Dict.) सम्राट्, महाराजाधिराज।

Empire. The word carries with it the idea of a state that is vast and composed of many different peoples. साम्राज्य।

Enactment. 1. An act as passed by a legislative body.

2. The process of passing acts by a legislative body. Loosely used to cover all forms of laws. विधि-निर्माण क़ानून का बनाना।

Encroachment. It means an unlawful gaining upon the right or possession of another man. अतिक्रमण, हस्तक्षेप, अनधिकार प्रवेश।

Enemy State. A state with which the country is at war. A hostile state. शत्रु-राज्य।

Enemy Property. Property belonging to any enemy of the country. शत्रु-सम्पति।

Enfranchisement. Admission to political privileges; enjoyment of the right of voting. मताधिकार प्रदान।

Enlistment. In common usage the term signifies either the complete fact of entering into the military service, or the first step taken by the recruit towards that end. (American Cyc.)

Act of enlisting or enrolling oneself in the ranks of the army or air-force. भर्ती, सैन्य की भर्ती।

Entente. 1. An international agreement of friendship or alliance.

2. The group of states bound together by such an agreement. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता; राज्यगुट।

Equity. With the growth of society new cases of conflict began to arise. Rules that have been definitely established were not applicable in certain cases, and if they were applied strictly, they failed to satisfy the better sense of justice that had developed in the minds of the people. In such cases judgments had to be delivered according to common sense or fairness. Such judgements became known as 'equity'. Sir Henry Maine has defined equity as—'Any body of rules existing by the side of the original civil law, found on distinct principles and claiming incidently to supersede the Civil Law in virtue of a superior sanctity inherent in those principles. समभाव; तिष्पक्षता; अपक्षपाती न्याय।

Equity and Law. Equity is a moral virtue, which qualifies, moderates and reforms the rigour, hardness and edge of the law and is an universal truth. It does also assist the law, where it is defective and weak in the constitution (which is the life of the law) and defends the law from crafty evasions, delusions and mere subtleties inventes and contrived to evade and elude the common law, whereby such as have undoubted right are made remediless, and this is the office of equity to protect and support the common law from shifts and contrivances against the justice of the law. (Sir John Trevor). न्याय और विधी; निष्पक्षता और क़ानून।

Equity of Statute. The sound interpretation of statute, taking into consideration its reason and spirit. विधान की न्याययुक्त व्याख्या।

Equality. Likeness in possessing the same rights, privileges and immunities.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Liberty, equality and fraternity are the essence of high political ideals.

"Equality" wrote Pierre Lerour, is a divine law, a law preceding all other laws and from which all laws should emana'e." समानता, समता, बराबरी।

Estate. It means any interest in lands and the aggregate of such interests vested in a person or aggregate of persons capable of holding the same (Land Revenue Code).

Any Inam village of which the grant has been confirmed or recognised by the British Government or any separated part of such village. Any portion consisting of one or more villages of any of the estates specified above which is held on a permanent under tenure (Revenue Law). जमींदारी, सम्पत्ति, जायदाद, भू-संपत्ति।

Exaction. Exorbitant demand; exortion. Exaction is a wrong done by an officer, or by one pretending to have authority in demanding or taking any reward for that matter, cause, or thing for which law alloweth not any fee at all (Tomlin's Law. Dict). बलपूर्वक वसूली; अन्यायपुक्त मांग।

Excess Transgression either of the rules of law or of the scope of power (Farwell). अपरिमित; अतिरिक्त; बाहुल्य।

Excess Profits Duty. Tax imposed by the British Government to meet the expenses of the Great War. अतिरिक्त-लाभकर।

Exchange. Is, properly, the giving of one thing or commodity for another, and in commercial language is employed to denote the means by which the debts of persons residing at a distance from their creditors are discharged without the transmission of money. This is effected by means of what are known as bills of exchange. Exchanges between parts of United Kingdom are now almostly entirely in the hands of bankers. In cities or countries having a considerable amount of intercourse together, the debts mutually due by the one to the other approach for the most part near to an equality. Between countries making use of different currencies there is what is known as a mint par of exchange, which is the equivalency of a certain amount of the currencies of one country in the currency of other, the currencies of both being supposed to be of the precise weight and purity fixed by their respective mints. Among the causes that affect the par of exchange, in addition to a rise or a fall in the price of the precious metals, are (1) Changes made by authority in the quantity, (2) Depreciation from the use of paper money, (3) Clipping, (4) Tear and wear.

When two countries trade together, and each buys of the other exactly to the amount that it sells, their claims will balance each other and the exchange will be at par. This, however, is rarely the case, for there is almost always a balance owing on the one side or the other, and this balance affects the rate of exchange. Thus, if London sends more goods to Hamburg than she receives from it, there will be a greater demand for bills upon London in Hamburg than of bills upon Hamburg in London, and their value will proportionally advance above par, while in London in like manner, they will fall below it. It is evident, however, that these fluctuations in their real exchange are subject to certain limits, beyond which they cannot advance. Thus the price of bills of exchange on any place above the mint par of exchange can never exceed the expenses of sending bullion to that place, otherwise the merchant will find it to his advantage to transmit bullion in place of bills. The tendency of any advance in the rate of exchange is to stimulate exportation. विनिमय, परिवर्तन।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Exchange of Population. The mutual transfer by two states of the citizens of each who, because of nationality, ancestry, race, culture or some other reason, would appear to fit better into the population of the other state. आबादी की अदलाबदली।

Exchange of Prisoners. The mutual trade by two belligerents of prisoners of war. कैदियों की अदलाबदली।

Exchequer. (British Constitution) A term connected with the revenues of the Crown; department of public services charged with receipt and custody of state revenues. Royal or national treasury. An ancient court of record, wherein all cases touching the revenue and rights of the Crown were heard and determined. (Tomlin's Law Dict). सर्वोच्च राज-कोष; राजस्व-न्यायालय।

Exchequer and Audit Department. The office of the Controller and Auditor-General is at Audit House, Victoria Embankment, London E. C. 4. The department is responsible to the House of Commons for the accuracy of all accounts of income and expenditure of national money, and that all expenditure is in accordance with the authority given by Parliament. राजकोष एवं आयव्यय निरीक्षक विभाग।

Exchequer, Chancellor of. Finance Minister of England. राजकोष-मंत्री, (इंगलैंड) का राजस्व मंत्री।

Excise. (1) Word used for the duties levied on goods produced within a country, as distinct from customs' duties, which are levied on goods entering the country.

(2) An income tax on certain articles produced and consumed in the country such as beer, spirits, etc.; also a duty payable by those wishing to deal in or use certain articles or to carry on certain trades and professions. अन्तः शुल्क, आबकारी, उत्पादकर।

Excise Duties. Taxes imposed on articles of home product for home consumption or on their manufacture or sale. आबकारी कर, देशी माल पर कर, अन्तःशुल्क।

Excisor. Are officers charged with collecting the excise. आबकारी अधिकारी।

Exclusive Power of Law-Making. Parliament, as has already been stated, is the supreme authority in all matters concerning the State. It has a right to make or unmake any law, and by 'Law' we mean any rule which will be enforced by the Court. The law of England recognizes no other person or body as having authority to override or set aside the law made by Parliament. This exlusive right or power of law-making is not confined to the United Kingdom, it extends to every party of the British Empire, except the Crown Colonies. There are no other limits to its power of making laws than those which are imposed by itself. Unlike the legislatures of many other countries, it is bound by no fundamental charter or constitution, but has in itself the sole constitutional right of establishing and altering the laws and government of the Empire. This right or power is known as the Sovereignty of Parliament. विधि-निर्माण का एकान्त-अधिकार।

Execute. 1. To carry out, as a law or a death sentence.

2. To complete or make valid, as a deed. अमलबजावरी करना, फांसी देना।

Executive. In a broad sense we mean by the executive the aggregate or totality of all those governmental agencies which are concerned with the execution of the will of the State. (Garner).

The executive is that branch of government which carries out or executes the will of the people as formulated

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

in laws. In its widest sense the executive includes all officials engaged in carrying out the work of government except those, who make or interpret laws, i. e., the legislative or judicial" (Gilchrist) कार्य्यकारिणी; प्रबन्धकारिणी; शासकमण्डल।

Executive Agreement. A form of international agreement less formal than a treaty and not requiring ratification. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता।

Executive Business. Acts which an officer is directed to perform by legislative authority and which he is bound to obey. (Ame. Cyc.) शासन-प्रबन्ध-कार्य।

Executive Class or Officers. This expression means all persons who have functions in the administration of public affairs, as contra-distinguished from legislative and judicial functions, (R. Aiyar). शासकवर्ग; शासनाधिकारी।

Executive Departments. The divisions of the administrative branch of the United State's government presided over by the cabinet members. शासन-विभाग; अमेरिका का शासन विभाग।

Executive Government. That branch of government which deals with the conduct of state administration. कार्य्यकर शासक-मण्डल, शासक-मण्डल।

Executive, Elective. In several governments the executives are elected directly. For example, in Cile the President is elected by direct popular vote. History also gives examples of this type in the United States of America.

The advantages of the method of popular election are, that it is more distinctly in accordance with modern notions of popular government, stimulates interest in public affairs, affords a means of political education for the masses, and secures a choice of the chief administrator in whose ability and integrity the people have confidence and to whom he is more or less directly responsible for his official conduct. निर्वाचित शासक-वर्ग।

Executive Hereditary. Hereditary executives exist in the older countries of the world. According to this system, office goes according to the law of primogeniture.

In modern times most of the hereditary executives are not ordinarily the actual chiefs of the administration; but only the titular heads. Their office is mainly to lend dignity, majesty and ornament to the government as a cupola is intended to add grace and proportion to the building (Garner). पुश्तैनी शासक।

Executive nominal or titular. The nominal executive is that in whose name the government is administered, but who, in fact has little to do with the actual work of administration. Thus in countries like Great Britain, having the fully developed cabinet system of government, the real executive is the ministry, the crown being the executive only in a nominal sense. नाममात्र का शासक।

Executive, Political and Departmental. The executive of a state has two aspects-the political and the departmental. On the one hand it is a small body of statesmen, who recommend a policy for the acceptance of the legislature and after its acceptance, are responsible for its application, on the other it is a much larger body of officials who carry out the determinations at which the statesmen have arrived. (Laski-Introduction to Politics). राजनीतिक और विभागीय शासक वर्ग।

Executive Plural. In a plural executive the final control of administration belongs to more than one individual. बहुजन सत्तात्मक शासन।

Executive Single. In a single executive the final control of government lies with one person. एकजन सत्तात्मक शासन।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Ex-Officio. By virtue of office. पद के कारण।

Ex Parte. From one part or party, or on behalf of only one side of an argument. एक तर्फा।

Expatriation. Process of loosing one's nationality, as by continued absence from a country or by naturalization in another state. स्वदेश-निस्सारण।

Expediency. A policy of pursuing immediate possible advantage at the expenses of principles. कार्यसाधकता।

Expeditionary Force. A military force sent abroad for a special purpose. अभियानार्थ सेना।

Expert. A person of peculiar knowledge and skill. विशेषज्ञ, दक्ष, विशारद।

Explosive. It includes gun powder, nitroglycerine, dynamite, guncotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires and every other substance, whether similar to those above mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotenic effect.

It also includes fog-signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets percussion-caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunitions of all descriptions, and every adaptations or preparation of an explosive (The Indian Explosives Act 1934). विस्फोटक।

Export List. An alphabetical list of headings under which exported goods are classified by the Customs for statistical purposes. निर्यात माल की सूचि।

Exportation. The act of sending commodities by sea out of one country into another. निर्यात।

Exporters. Are those who send goods by sea to foreign markets. विदेशों को माल भेजने वाले; निर्यातक।

Exports A collective term for all goods and articles of commerce sent from one country to another. निर्यात, निष्क्रमण।

Express Authority. An authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. स्पष्ट-अधिकार।

Expropriation. Process of taking of private property by the state, without adequate compensation. निस्वाम्यकरण; स्वामित्व से विहीन करना।

Expulsion, Right of. The right of a state to rid itself of undesirable aliens. देश-निष्कासन का अधिकार।

Extra Legal. Beyond, but not contrary to, the provisions of the law. विधिबाह्य; क़ानून से बाहर।

Extra Sessions An extraordinary or special session of a legislative body, held at a different time and in addition to the regular session. विशेष अधिवेशन।

Extra Territoriality. This means the right of a foreign government to establish courts of its own for its nationals residing in backward countries on the ground that these countries do not possess a reasonable brand of justice, which can be applied to all. वहिसीमीय-अधिकार, वहिर्देशीयता।

Extradition. Extradition is the surrender by one state to another of an individual who is found within the territory of the former and is accused of having committed a crime within the territory of the latter. प्रत्यर्पण।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

'F'

Fabian Socialism. Fabian socialism takes its name from the English Fabian Society established in 1883-84 by a small band of intellectuals like Webb, G. B Shaw, Headlam, Pease and Others. In their programme the founders declared that their aim was "The transformation of society by transferring the soil and industrial capital from the hands of private owners into the possession of the collectivity."

Many well known modern writers like Annie Beasant, H. G. Wells, Ramsay Macdonald, Graham Wallas, Laski, G. D. Cole joined this society, Thus it became the 'brains' of socialism in England. Its first important publication was Fabian Essays by Shaw and others. In 1889 and since then hundred of Fabian tracts, the educative value of which has been enormous, have been issued. फेबियन समाजवाद ।

Fabkim. It is a Russian word which means 'Trade Union'. It is a growing force in Soviet Russia. It brings workers not only into the unions, but into the whole economic activity of the country. It is the principal organ of worker's democracy in a Government and an industrial system operated by workers. रूस का मज़दूर संघ ।

Faction. A faction is a body or group of persons the bond of union among whom is promoted by personal interest and selfish motives of aggrandisement than by any high principle of public policy or national interest. दलबन्दी, स्वार्थी राजनैतिक दल ।

Fair Comment. Fair comment means criticism with pure motives of a public man so far as it relates to matters of public interest. योग्य आलोचना; विशुद्ध समालोचना ।

Fair Trade. Taxing the goods coming from those countries which impose duties upon our manufactures, and only admitting the commodities of other nations duty free to the same extent as they admit ours on the same terms. अन्योन्य समकर व्यापार ।

Fait-Accompli An accomplished fact or deed. सिद्धवस्तु ।

Family of Nations. Term used for the community of states of the world. विश्व-कुटुम्ब ।

Far East. That part of Asia east of India, including Burma, the Malaya archipelago, Thailand, Indo-China, China, Japan and eastern Siberia. सुदूरपूर्व ।

Farm Security Administration. An agency of the United States Department of Agriculture the chief function of which is to encourage settlement on farms by providing loans and technical assistance.

Fascism. Italian nationalist movement founded by Mussoloni in 1919. Its programme is ultra-nationalist, authoritarian, anti-communistic and anti-parliamentary. It propounded the political doctrine of unquestioned sovereignty of the state and the unity of the nation. It assumes that the interests of the state and those of the individual are synonymous. According to it democracy is inconsistent with the real progress of the people and the nation. No good government is possible in a democratic system because of the multitude of wills.

The masses, according to Fascist view, can hardly formulate any strong and determined policy of national welfare. Only the best and ablest are capable conducting the government of the state in the best interests of the people.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

After the downfall of Mussoloni the whole structure of Fascism crumbled like the home of cards. फासिस्टवाद ।

Fatalism, Economic. It is a term applied to the doctrine of those socialists who maintain that the economic evolution of society will automatically lead to the transformation and ultimately end in collectivism.

Fascist Gr. and Council. A group of about 25 which formed the inner circle of the Italian Fascist Party. फेसिस्ट महासभा ।

Fascist Party. The party, led by Benito Mussoloni, which came to power after the March on Rome in October, 1922, instituted the subsequent dictatorship, and continued to control Italy until world war II. फेसिस्ट दल ।

Fascist State. "Fascism conceives of the state as an absolute in comparison with which all individuals or groups are relative only to be conceived of in their relation to the State. The fascist state conscious, and has itself a will and a personality—thus it may be called the ethical state. The state, as conceived of and created by Fascism, is a spiritual and moral fact in itself. The Italian Nation is an organism with purposes, a life and a means of action transcending in power and duration those of individuals single or grouped, which compose it. It is moral and economic unity which realizes, itself in the Fascist State" (Mussoloni—The Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism) फासिस्ट राज्य ।

Fascist Youth Organization. An organization of young Italians which served as a training ground for fascist party members and leaders and a place of indoctrination फेसिस्ट युवक-आन्दोलन ।

Federal. Relating to a political organization, in which several states form a unity, but remain independent in internal affairs. संघीय ।

Federal Aid. Financial assistance granted by the national government. संघीय सहायता ।

Federal Centralization. The federal process usually proceeds from the smaller to the greater, i e. small states combine to form a single large state. It is thus usually a process of centralization. संघीय केन्द्रीयकरण ।

Federal Constitution This expression means a constitution relating to federation. संघीय संविधान ।

Federal Council. The seven-men executive of Switzerland. It enjoys the regular executive functions, and is the outstanding example of a national plural executive. संघीय-परिषद ।

Federal Court. Federal Court is an essential element in a Federal constitution. It is at once the interpreter and guardian of the constitution and a tribunal for the determination of disputes between the constituent units of the Federation. संघीय न्यायालय ।

Federal Decentralization. Sometimes the federal form of Government is used as an administrative instrument. A large state may sub divide itself on federal principles to secure more efficient government. This is a process of devolution or decentralization. Mexico and Brazil are examples of this type. संघीय विकेन्द्रीकरण ।

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. (U. S A.) A government agency set up in 1934, the function of which was to assist in financing farmers through the Federal Land Bank. It was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1939.

Federal Finance. All revenues and public moneys raised and received by the Federation shall be included in the expression of Federal Finance or revenues of the Federation संघीय राजस्व ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Federal Government. A federal government exists where in a political community, the powers of government are distributed between two classes of organization—a central government affecting the whole territory and population of sovereignty, and a number of local governments affecting particular areas and the persons and things therein—which are so far independent of each other that one can not destroy the other, or limit the power of the other, or encroach upon the sphere of the other as determined by the sovereign in the constitution (W. Harrison. 'The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia). संघीय सरकार।

Federal Judiciary. One of the essentials of a federal constitution is to decide disputes. Where there are two governments, Provincial and Central, each with stated powers, cases of conflict may arise. This not only makes a judicial body necessary but gives that body great power over both the legislatures and executive. Thus if either a state or central legislature passes a law which is not within its power according to the constitution, that law becomes void because the Courts will refuse to apply it in any given case. Such a law is Ultra vires or beyond the constitutional powers of the law-making body, and therefore is in applicable.

Federal judicial organization is not the same in all federal governments. In the United States and the British federations the constitution provides for a federal judicial organ which is independent of the other branches of government and of the governments of the states. The courts preserve the constitutional balance between the states and the federation in respect to their constitutional powers. In Canada the Governor General has power to dis-allow a bill as Ultra Vires, but his decision does not affect the right of the Supreme Court to pronounce a law unconstitutional. In Switzerland the courts have not power to question the legality of federal legislation. The theory underlying this is that the legislature, as the supreme organ of the will of the people, decrease the limits of its own power. The power of the courts on the continent is also affected by the system of administrative law, under which the government decides for itself whether a law is constitutional or not, संघीय न्याय विभाग।

Federal Land Banks. (U. S. A.) A Chain of Banks set up throughout the country by the government in 1916 in an effort to provide a banking system for farmers somewhat like the federal reserve system for banking interests. The land banks did not loan to individuals but to national form loan associations which ultimately acquired almost all the capital stock. संघीय भौमिक बैंक।

Federal National Mortgage Association. An agency established in 1938 within the Department of Commerce to finance and aid in construction of small homes and rental housing projects, and to establish a market for first mortgages on such houses, संघीय राष्ट्रीय बंधक समिति।

Federal Public Housing Authority. An emergency government agency established in 1942 by executive order for the purpose of facilitating war housing and aiding in slum clearance and low-rent housing. राष्ट्रीय गृहनिर्माण समिति।

Federal Register. A government publication of United States administrative documents including presidential proclamations, executive orders, and the orders, rules and regulations of government administrative agencies. संघीय रजिस्टर।

Federal Relief. Relief funds granted by the national government. संघीय सहायता

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Federal Union. Where several states unite themselves under a common sovereignty and establish a common central government for the administration of certain affairs of general concern or where a number of provinces or dependencies are similarly united by their common superior, the component members still retaining a large measure of local autonomy, but surrendering the management of the whole or nearly the whole of their external affairs to the central Government, we have a federal union, or as is often said, a federal state (Garner). संघात्मक एकीकरण।

Federal Union, Perfect. Some writers like Freeman, De Tocqueville, John Stuart Mill and Wheaton distinguish between perfect and imperfect Federal Unions. The former is one in which the Central Government is fully supreme in all external affairs and in certain specified internal affairs of general concern, which acts directly and immediately upon all individuals within the federation and which possesses the power and means of enforcing its own declared will. An imperfect Federal Union is one in which remanents of confederatism survive and which is organized more like a confederation than a unitary state. The component states possess a limited power in the management of foreign affairs, the acts of the central government are enforced by the individual state governments within the limits of the federal authority. सम्पूर्ण संघीय एकीकरण।

Federalist Party. One of the first United States political parties, recruited from the wealthier classes and favouring particularly a strong national or federal government. It was strongest during the administration of President John Adams and ceased to be of major importance after the war of 1812, which many of its members opposed. संघीय दल; अमेरिका का संघीय दल।

Fellow-Traveller. A person who sympathizes and agrees with the Communist point of view but is not a member of the Communist Party. कम्यूनिस्ट दल का समर्थक; सहप्रवासी।

Female Sufferage. Hand in hand with the spread of democracy and the extension of the suffrage to the masses of the male population has gone the movement for the political enfranchisement of women. As the time of French Revolution, when the dogma of universal sufferage was at its height of popularity, a petition was presented to the National Assembly asking for extension of the right of voting to women and it received the support of men like Condorcel and others. It was said that if voting was a natural right, it ought not to be denied to women. In more recent times it has been advocated by such great political thinkers like Jeremy Bentham, Thomas Hare, Professor Sidgwick, and J. S. Mill in England, by Laboulaye in France and by many men of note in America. One by one the democracies of the modern world have admitted women to the vote. स्त्री-मताधिकार; नारी-मताधिकार।

Feminism. Term used for the movement which aims at putting women on an equality, politically, legally and economically, with men. It began in the 19th Century and soon after the Great War its advocates have achieved most of their aims.

The aims of the feminists today are to break down the few remaining barriers to their entrance into public life and to secure economic equality with men. नारी-अन्दोलन; पुरुषों के बराबरी पर अधिकार पाने का नारी आन्दोलन।

Feudality Capitalist. It is an expression familiar to Prondhon and to the French

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Socialists before 1848. It is being generally used by Socialists since the promulgation of Marxs' historical theory and it means financial feudalism. आर्थिक सामन्तवाद ।

Feudal Law. The law of feuds of feudal estates; the system of law by which the creation, enjoyment and transmission of feudal estates were regulated, and the rights and duties growing out of the relation of lord and vassal defined and enforced. सामन्तवादी क़ानून ।

Feudalism, This word comes from the Latin feudum which means a piece of land. The central principle of the system was the holding of land in return for services. The king was regarded as the holder of all the land, but much of this he let out to barons, who were his tenants-in-chief and who in return for the land, agreed to perform certain services, usually to provide him with a certain number of soldiers in time of war. सामन्तवाद ।

Fiat Money. Paper money which receives its value entirely from government action or fiat, and not because it is backed by or redeemable in gold or silver.

Fianna Fall. De Valera's radical nationalist party. आयरलैंड का उग्रराष्ट्रीय दल ।

Fief. Land held of a superior in fee, or on condition of military or other service. जागीर ।

Fifth Column. This term was first used during the Spanish Civil War, when nationalists under General Franco attacked the Republicans in four columns from the outside while their adherent organised uprising, espionage and sabotage within the republican ranks. These secret fighters being the from were called the "fifth column" (T Walter Theimer). आस्तीन का सांप; गुप्त देशद्रोही; पंचमदस्ता ।

Fighters. Aircraft which are used in fighting and destroying enemy aircraft, bombers or fighter. These have greater speed than bombers and are fitted with machine guns and canon. शिकारी हवाई जहाज ।

Finance. Finance is the science regulating money matters. Formerly the word was used only in connection with the management of the revenues of a state. Now it has a wider meaning, and is most generally applied in commerce to the raising of money by subscriptions, and in the employment of it in loans for the carrying out of public or commercial undertakings. राजस्वविज्ञान ।

Finance Department. Administrative department in state or city government the responsibility of which is the collection and disbursement of public funds. राजस्व विभाग; अर्थ विभाग ।

Financial. Pertaining to finance. आर्थिक; राजस्वसम्बन्धी ।

Financial Control. In a number of cases, capitalist countries, either through government officials or representatives of bankers, control the revenues and expenditures of the governments of backward countries which are otherwise independent. This form of control may be exercised by several states together or by a single state alone. आर्थिक नियन्त्रण ।

Financial Member. An important officer of government in charge of the finance department of the state राजस्व-अधिकारी ।

Financial Year. Means each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the account of the state is struck. आर्थिक वर्ष ।

Financier. One skilled in levying and managing public money; capitalist. राजस्व-विशारद; पूँजीपति ।

Fine Gael. A political party with moderate views in Eire under the leadership of Mr. Cosgrave. आयरलैंण्ड का नर्म दलीय राजनैतिक दल ।

First Paper. The declaration of intention which an alien files with a court in the

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

United States as the first step in naturalization. अमेरिका में राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये दिया गया प्रथम प्रार्थना पत्र ।

First Reich. The Germanic empire which existed in Europe from the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire under Otto 1 in 996, to 1806 when the Hapsburg emperor of Austria ceased to be Holy Roman emperor. प्रथम रीच ।

First Republic. The first republican government of France. It arose under the Convention in 1792 and during the period 1792-5. It continued under tne Directory (1795-99) and declined during the Consulate (1799-1804) ending with the establishment of the First Empire in 1804. फ्रान्स का प्रथम गणतन्त्रीय शासन ।

Fiscal. Pertaining to the treasury or public revenue or finance. आर्थिक ।

Fiscal Year. The twelve month period used as the unit in the collectiou and appropriation of funds. आर्थिक वर्ष ।

Five Years Plan. An economic plan of the Soviet Union. पंचवर्षीय योजना ।

Flexible Constitution. A constitution which is elastic and alterable is called flexible constitution (See constitution). लचीला विधान; परिवर्तनशील विधान ।

Food and Agriculture Organization. (U. S. A.) The first of the new international organizations set up after World War II. Its function is to collect and distribute information, and to recommend and assist in national and international action in regard to researeh and education, conservation, processing, and financing and marketing of agricultural, fisheries and forest products to prevent starvation and to better nutrition among the peoples of the world. अन्न और कृषि सम्बन्धी सङ्गठन ।

Food and Drug Administration. (T. S. A.) A government agency for the inspection and analysis of food, drugs, and cosmetics, and for enforcing the laws regarding purity, standards, and labeling of such products. Following the passage of the first Food and Drugs Act of 1906 these functions were exercised by the Agriculture Department until 1940, when the reorganized functions were turned over to the Federal Security Agency. अन्न और औषध नियन्त्रक विभाग ।

Forced Labour. Work by labourers conscripted by a government for purposes and upon terms designated by the government. बेगार ।

Forced Loans. Money borrowed by a government from persons regardless of their desire to loan. सरकार द्वारा जबरदस्ती लिया हुआ कर्ज़ ।

Foreign Bill. A bill of exchange drawn or payable in foreign country. विदेशी हुँडी ।

Foreign Bills of Exchange. bills of exchange drawn in one country and made payable in another. They are usually drawn in sets of two or three, each of the bills forming a set being transmitted at different time, and on payment of one the others are void. Only one is stamped, usually the first. विदेशी हुँडी ।

Foreign Commerce. Trade to and from a state across its national boundaries. विदेशी व्यापार ।

Foreign Corporation. It means a corporation created by or under the laws of foreign country. विदेशी निगम ।

Foreign Court. It means a court situated beyond the limits of India. विदेशी न्यायालय ।

Foreign Domicile. Domicile in another country or foreign state. विदेश-निवास ।

Foreign Economic Administration. A United States government agency set up in 1943 to aid the State Department in the formation of economic foreign policy and in the collection of information. It also secured supplies abroad. परराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक शासन ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Foreign Funds Control. A war agency in the United States Treasury Department in World War II which regulated or disposed of neutral and enemy funds located in the United States. **परराष्ट्रीय अर्थ-नियन्त्रण ।**

Foreign Jurisdiction. The expression in its wider sense includes the whole relationship of a state to its subjects when they are beyond its territorial boundries. But the term is now used in a more restricted sense to express the jurisdiction which certain foreign states have consented by treaty to allow any government to exercise within territorial limits where these foreign states have otherwise absolute power. (Ency. of the Laws of England). **विदेशी-अधिकारक्षेत्र ।**

Foreign Minister. The administrative head of the government department dealing with foreign relations. He shares with the head of the state the right to speak officially for the state on foreign affairs. **परराष्ट्र-सचिव ।**

Foreign Office. Department of government which deals with foreign affairs.

(2) The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs manages the relations with foreign States, aided by a Parliamentary, a permanent and several assistant Under-Secretaries The operations are carried on partly by direct correspondence, but mainly through ministers, ambassadors and various other officers. The work of this department is naturally of a very confidential character. Consequently, the department remains to a certain extent immune from Parliamentary control. The Premier is kept fully informed of what is going on and the Sovereign is also freely consulted. Often he wields influence more frequently here than in any other department. **वैदेशिक कार्य्यालय ।**

Foreign Policy Association. A New York organization, with branches in many other cities, for educating the public on international affairs. The various groups have periodic meetings with qualified speakers. The Association publishes biweekly Reports, a weekly Bulletin, and periodic Headline Books. **परराष्ट्रीय नीति-समिति ।**

Foreign Service. The diplomatic and consular services of a state. **परराष्ट्रीय राजदूत विभाग ।**

Foreign Service List. A quarterly publication of the Department of State giving the names and locations of the diplomats and members of the Foreign service. **वैदेशिक दूतों और अन्य सदस्यों की सूची ।**

Foreign State. It means a country or nation governed by a foreign state. **वैदेशिक सत्ताधीन राष्ट्र ।**

Foreigner. This word is applied to a person belonging to another country or nation. **विदेशी ।**

Forest. A forest is a certain territory or circuit of woody grounds and pastures known in its bounds and privilege, for the peaceable abiding of wild beasts, and fowls of forest chase and warren, to be under the King's protectien for his princely delight (Thomas Law Dict.). **वन; जंगल ।**

Forest Court. A court held for the enforcement of the forest laws. (Bouvier). **वन-न्यायालय; अदालत जंगलात ।**

Forest Offence. An offence punishable under the Forest Acts. **वन सम्बन्धी अपराध ।**

Forest Officer. Any man appointed by the Government to administer and manage the forest area. Conservator, Deputy conservator, Assistant Conservator etc., are designated as Forest Officers. **वनाधिकारी ।**

Founding Fathers. Those who contributed particularly to the establishment of the government of the United States, especially the leading signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. **राष्ट्र-जनक ।**

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Four Eights. A term applied to the claims of certain working men whose programme consists of the following formula:—चार अष्टक।

1. Eight hours to work.
2. Eight hours to play

Four Freedom. In his message at the opening of congress, January 6, 1941 President Franklin D. Roosevelt stated as the objectives of United States foreign policy the smashing of militarism, the liberation of the subjugated nations, and the "establishing and securing, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear everywhere in the world." चार स्वतन्त्रताएँ।

Fourth Clubs. U.S.A. Educational clubs of rural youth sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and the county agricultural agents. The purpose is the stimulation of appreciation and skills of rural life and the making of better citizens The symbol is a four-leaf clover on each leaf of which is an H. indicatings the goal of betterment of health, head, hand and heart. अमेरिका में ग्रामीण तरुणों की क्लब।

Fourteen Points. American war aims as expressed by Woodrow Wilson in an address to congress on January 8, 1918. They included open diplomacy, freedom of seas, reduction of economic barriers and armaments, adjustment of colonial claims in the interest of the peoples affected, evacuation of Russia and Belgium, restoration of Alsace Lorraine Rumania, Serbia Montenegro and Poland, new boundaries for Italy along lines of nationality, autonomy for the peoples of Austria-Hungary and the Arab parts of the Turkish Empire, and the establishment of a league of nations. चौदह मुद्दे।

Fourth Estate. The Press. At the close of the feudal system three great social divisions or estates were recognized namely, the nobles, the clergy, and the commons. The term "forth estate" was applied variously to other groups, such as the Army and has been applied to the Press sice about the middle of the 19th century. चौथी शक्ति, समाचारपत्र।

Fourth Republic. The post World War II government of France. After several elections and interim governments a constitution was agreed upon and the new gov rnment thereunder went into office in January, 1947. चतुर्थ गणतंत्र, द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद की फ्रान्सीसी सरकार।

Four Year Plans. Nazi plans for the economic and industrial development of Germany, established in imitation of the Russian Five year plans. (Walter Theimer). चतुर्वर्षीय योजना।

Franchise. A term which means the right to vote. मताधिकार।

Franchise Tax. (U.S.A.) 1. A tax levied on the franchises of privately owned utilities. In certain states these taxes have almost superseded the general property tax. 2. A tax on the formation of a corporation or the right to operate as a corporation मताधिकार-कर; निगम-कर।

Fratricidal. Pertaining to the killing of brothers, that is to a civil war. बन्धु-घात; बन्धु-वध सम्बन्धी।

Freethought. A term associated with disbelief in the doctrines of Christian or any other religion. स्वतंत्र विचार।

Free Port. A port in one state in which another state is given the right of using it as if it were her own. उन्मुक्त बन्दरगाह।

Free Trade. The economic system of unrestricted commerce between different countries उन्मुक्त व्यापार।

Free Zone. A port or part of a port through which goods to or from one or more foreign states may pass without being liable for import duties, inspections, etc., by the state in which the port is located. उन्मुक्त क्षेत्र।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Freedom of Speech. The freedom of communication of thoughts and opinions. वाक्स्वातंत्र्य; भाषण स्वातंत्र्य ।

Freedom of the Seas. The rule of international law that in times of peace the high seas are open to use by all and cannot be placed under the jurisdiction of any state. In times of war this freedom is limited by belligerent rights regarding enemy property, blockade and contraband. सामुद्रिक स्वाधीनता ।

French National Assembly. The legal sovereignty of France is vested in the National Assembly. The National Assembly is the joint meeting of the Senate and Chamber for ordinary purposes meet in Paris. As a National Assembly they meet in varsaillies.

The National Assembly has two functions (a) the revision or amendment of the constitution and (b) election of the President. A revision of the constitution take place when the two houses of the Legislatures are agreed that a revision is necessary, फ्रान्स की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् ।

Frontier. 1. National boundary of a state. (2) In U. S. history that part of the nation involved at a given period in expansion and settlement. सरहद, सीमा-प्रान्त ।

Furhrer. A German term which means 'LEADER.' A title assumed by Hitler. हिटलर जर्मन भाषाका शब्द जिसका अर्थ नेता होता है ।

Fundamental Law. The law which serves as the underlying foundation for the structure and functions of the government of a state, a constitution. मूल भूत नियम; विधान ।

Fusion. The union of two parties or factions of two parties for the backing of a candidate. सम्मिश्रण, एकीकरण ।

'G'

Gag Law. A law placing serious limitations on the freedom of speech and freedom of the press. विरोधक क़ानून; मुखबन्दी का क़ानून ।

Game Preserve. An area in which game hunting is prohibited for the sake of the preservation of wild life. संरक्षित वन ।

Garantism. A term applied by Fourier to one of the eight social phases through which humanity, according to the author, passes in the course of historical evolution. The eight phases are as follows: Edenism, Savagery, Patriarchate, Barbarism, Socialism, and Harmony. समाज की आठ अवस्थाएँ ।

General Assembly. 1. The deliberative body of the United Nations, in which each member-state is represented and receives one vote. It may consider any matter within the competence of the organization except disputes before the Security Council. It shall promote international co-operation, particularly in law, economic and social relations and education and health. It receives the reports of related agencies, approves the budget and votes of new members of the General Assembly, security council and other United Nation's Agencies. It meets regularly in annual sessions, but may convene in special sessions.

2. The name for the legislature in a number of states of the United States. महा संसद ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

General Council. The legislative body found in the French departments. Its functions are naturally local in character, including chiefly the regulation of relief, public property, and traffic, and the voting of the budget. **महा परिषद् ।**

General Elections for Legislative Assembly. On the expiration of the duration of a Legislative Assembly or on its dissolution, a general election shall be held in order that a new Legislative Assembly may be constituted. **व्यवस्थापिका-सभा का सामान्य निर्वाचन ।**

General Land Office. A branch of the U. S. Department of the interior which disposes of public lands and develops the minerals therein. It also issues land patents, carries on conservation measures, and sets up grazing districts. **सामान्य भूमि-कार्यालय ।**

General Strike. A strike of all workers at the same time. **व्यापक हड़ताल; आम हड़ताल ।**

General Welfare. The well-being of the community or state as a whole. It is one of the goals of democracy, and its promotion was one of the reasons for establishing the constitution, as stated in the preamble. **सार्वजनिक हित ।**

Gentleman's Agreement. An informal agreement based on verbal assurances or the exchange of mere letters without a formal treaty being signed. (Walter Theimer). **सज्जनों का समझौता ।**

Geological Survey. A branch of the U. S. Department of the interior, the function of which is the study of the mineral and water resources of the United States, the making of topographic surveys and the classifying of public lands, It is also in charge of the leasing of public and Indian lands for the extraction of gas, petroleum and minerals.

Geopolitics. A German school of Political doctrine, explaining political tendencies and developments by the laws of geography. It says that the policies of every nation are invariably determined by its geographical position and that the necessities dictated by "Space" prove more effective in the long run than ethical or ideological factors. (Walter). **भौगोलिक राजनीति ।**

General Ticket Method. In the making of electorial districts there are two leading methods One is to subdivide the total area into as many districts as there are representatives to be chosen, one member to be chosed from each. The other is to make a smaller number of areas from each of which several members are chosen, the number from each being proportionate to the size of the district as compared with the total number of members to be chosen. The first of these methods is known as the single district system, the other is the general ticket method. **सामान्य टिकिट पद्धति ।**

Gestapo. It is a german word. which means "A secret Police." **जर्मनी का गुप्तचर विभाग ।**

Gift Tax. A tax on a gift by one person to another. Often the rate is the same as the inheritance tax rate, on the theory that the gifts are made to avoid the inheritance tax, that is, are made in anticipation of death. **दान-कर ।**

Global War. A term applied to a war of worldwide extent involving most of the people of the world. **संसारव्यापी युद्ध; सार्वभौमिक युद्ध ।**

G. P. W. It means Russian secret Police. **रूस की खुफ़िया पुलीस; रूस का गुप्तचर विभाग ।**

Gnosticism. A term applied to the doctrines of the various Christian sects in the first century of the era. which were a fusion between pagan thought and Christianity. One of the Gnostic sects, the Epiphanians. made an attempt to practise the system of Community of goods and of women as exposed in Plato's Republic. Some of the Gnostics preached an entire destriuction of present society based upon the principles of injustice and inhumanity. **ज्ञानवाद ।**

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Gold Certificate Paper money specifically redeemable in gold. स्वर्ण-प्रमाण पत्र।

Gold Reserve. 1. Gold held by a government as a reserve for redeeming paper money if demanded. 2. Gold certificates held by the Federal Reserve system as a reserve for Federal Reserve notes. स्वर्ण-कोष।

G.P.O. (U.S.A.) The grand old party—the Republican party. अमेरिका का जनतंत्रीय दल।

Gosplan. The Russian State Planning Commission; the top planning agency of the Soviet Union. रूस की योजना-समिति।

Governance. The process or act of government, Rarely used, but intended to be more explicit than the word government. शासन-व्यापार।

Government. An agency through which the collective will may be ascertained and expressed and the ends of the state realized. This agency, magistracy, contrivance or organization, we call government (Garner). सरकार; शासन।

Government Bill. A bill sponsored by the administration in office. सरकारी अधिपत्र।

Government-in-Exile. A government which has been forced to leave its homeland, but secures permission to continue its existence and to function, within the possible limits, within another state. During World War II London was the seat of several such governments of states occupied by Germany. निर्वासित सरकार।

Government Lands. The term 'Government Land' in section 35 of the survey Act (Bom. 1 of 1865) means land belonging to the Government i. e. land of which Government is the proprietor and does not include land in which the proprietory rights are vested in a private individual, whether or not it be subject to payment of assessment to Government. सरकारी जमीन।

Government Ownership. The ownership of some business undertaking by a local or national government. सरकारी प्रभुत्व।

Government Security. It means promissory notes, stock certificates, bearer bonds and all other securities issued by the Governor-General in Council or by any local government in respect of any loan contracted either before or after securities Act, but does not include a currency note. सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां।

Governor-General-in-Council. The expressions means Governor-General in Executive Council. सर्कौन्सिल गवरनर-जनरल।

Grand Council Fascist. In September 1928, the Fascist Grand Council has been legally established as an organ of the state. It became the supreme organ co-ordinating all the activities of the regime which arose out of the Revolution of 1922 in Italy. It has deliberative powers in the cases laid down by the law, and will, in addition, give advice on every political, social and economic question submitted to it by the Government. फ़ासिस्ट महा परिषद्।

Grantee. "Grantee" means any person upon whom the proprietary right of an estate has been conferred by a special grant of the British Government. (Oudh Estates Act). दान-ग्रहिता; अनुदानग्रहिता।

Great Powers. Term used for the independent and leading countries of the world. महान् शक्तियां; महान् राष्ट्र।

Great Seal. Sign of the sovereign used to signify his approval. राजमुद्रा।

Grievance. Ground of complaint. कष्ट, दुख, तक़लाफ़, शिकायत।

Guerilla. 1. Originally a member of an armed band carrying on hostilities without the authorization of a state. 2. Later broadened to mean authorized resistance by relatively small groups, often detached from the main body of the army, as for example behind enemy lines. 3.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Pertaining to such mobile, hit-and-run hostilities by small armed groups. छापामार।

Guild Socialism. Guild socialism is a doctrine of industrial self-government or as it has been called, 'functional democracy'. It accepts the normal socialist idea of communal ownership, but rejects state management, which to the Guild socialist, is a system of bureaucratic tyranny. Guild Socialism found its original exponents among members of the Fabian Society, particularly G. D. H. Cole whose 'Self Government in Industry (1917) and 'Guild-Socialism Restated' are the most authoritative books on the subject. (Gilchrist).

(2) Guild socialism is a term applied to the theory which postulates the industrial organization of the workers. The aim is to abolish the wage-system and to establish self-government of the workers through a democratic system of national guilds working in conjunction with a democratic state. Under Guild socialism the management of each industry would be in the hands of a National Guild including all workers of the industry. (Doctor Angelo Rappart).

Mr. G. D. H. Cole defines Guild socialism as follows:—'Guild Socialism is based on the idea of partnership between the producers and the state in the control of industry. Guild socialism recognises that the state is necessary, and that a purified Parliament is necessary".

At the same time the Guild socialists hold that first need of socialism is the placing of industrial power in the hands of the workers. वर्ग-समाजवाद।

Guild Socialism, Principles and Objects of. The goal at which the Guild socialism aims is described as the 'Abolition of the Wage System, and the establishment by the workers of self-government in industry, through a democratic system of National Guilds, working in conjunction with other democratic functional Organizations in the Community (Joad-Modern Political Theory). वर्गसमाजवाद के सिद्धान्त और उद्देश्य।

'H'

Habeas Corpus Acts. A habeas corpus writ is an order issued by the courts calling upon a person, by whom a prisoner is alleged to be kept in restraint, to produce the prisoner before the court, and explain why the prisoner is kept under restraint, in order that his case may be dealt with by the court. The prisoner may than be set free or brought to proper trial. By this means the individual is saved from any arbitary act on the part of the executive government (Gilchrist). वैयक्तिक स्वतंत्रता का शासन पत्र।

Hare System. The scheme most commonly connected with proportional representation is called the Hare or Andrae system. It provides for the election of representatives by general ticket, and allows each elector to vote for one candidate or for limited number and also permits him to indicate his second and third choices. हेयर की विधि; आनुपातिक निर्वाचन पद्धति।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Hearing. 1. A session of a legislative committee in which the views of non-members are heard. 2. The opportunity to defend one's self against the rulings of an administrative body before that body or a court. 3. Preliminary criminal proceedings. 4. Trial in equity. सुनवाई; व्यवस्थापिकासभा का अधिवेशन।

Heckle. To interrupt a speaker by questions or comments with the intention of upsetting his composure.

Heimwehr. Literally homeguard, the German regular army. जर्मनी की फ़ौज।

Heir Apparent. An heir to a throne who is first in the line of normal succession, usually from father to son or daughter. उत्तराधिकारी; युवराज।

Hereditary Lords of Parliament. These are peers of the United Kingdom. They include (a) Princes of the Blood Royal, (b) Dukes, (c) Marquesses, (d) Earls, (e) Viscounts and (f) Barons. These various kinds of peers differ from one another only in respect of their order of precedence, their titles being of different degrees of antiquity and honour. A hereditary peer is created by Letters Patent signed by the King followed by a writ of summons to take the seat in the House of Lords A peerage descends to the eldest son and to the eldest son of the eldest son, and so on as a general rule. Women may be created peersses either by Royal grant, or in some cases by descent. But they are not allowed to sit in the House of Lords. Technically, peers are created by the King but in reality their creation is controlled by the Cabinet and mainly by the Premier. The object may be either to honour men of distinction in various professions or to change the political complexion of the Upper Chamber. This power to create peers is unlimited and was freely and frequently exercised in the past पार्लियामेन्ट के मौरूसी सामन्ती सदस्य।

Non-Hereditary Lords of Parliament. There are 16 peers of Scotland and 24 peers of Ireland, representing respectively the hereditary peers of both these countries The former are elected for each Parliament, the latter are elected for life. These representative peers enjoy the privileges of Lords of Parliament, the rest of the peers have only the privilege of peerage. Unlike the Scotish Peers, Irish Peers if not elected to the House of Lords; may stand for election to the House of Commons for any constituency in Great Britain, although they cannot represent the Irish constituencies. While members of the lower House, they cannot be elected to the Upper House, nor can they participate in the choice of representative peers. They do not, also enjoy the privileges of peerage. पार्लियामेन्ट के गैर मौरूसी सामन्ती सदस्य।

High Seas. By international law, every country bordering on the sea, has the exclusive sovereiguty over such sea, to the extent of three miles from its shore, so much of the ocean being known as the territorial sea, or the mare slausum, Latin, the closed sea, and all beyond is the high seas, open to all. खुला समुद्र।

Historical Method. According to Sir Frederick Pollock 'historical method seeks an explanation of what institutions are and are tending to be, more in the knowledge of what they have been and how they came to be what they are, than in the analysis of them as they stand'.

"It brings in view the great political movements of the past, traces the organic development of the national life, inquires into the growth of political ideas from their inception to their realization in objective institutions, discovers the moral idea as revealed in history and thereby points out the way of progress." ऐतिहासिक पद्धति; ऐतिहासिक विधि।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Hitlerism. Same as Nazism. हिटलरशाही; हिटलरवाद ।

Hitler's Youth. It was a branch of Nazi Party. It was compulsory for all young Germans from 14 to 21 years to enlist themselves in it.

Its members wore brown uniform with a dagger and receive party and military training. हिटलर का तरुण दल ।

Hohensollerm. The former ruling dynasty in Germany, deposed in 1918.

The last emperor was William II who died very recently in Holland.

Home Consumption. An expression given to the various goods and commodities which, from the ordinary trade demands, are consumed in the country in which they are produced. It also means foreign goods bought in home markets. स्वदेश की खपत ।

Home Office, the. (British Constitution) The Secretary for Home Affairs, assisted by his various under-secretaries, deals exclusively with domestic affairs. Unlike France, he has nothing to do with the supervision of local government. The work of the department consists of (1) receiving and transmitting petitions to the Crown, (2) preparing and counter-signing warrants, (3) administering the naturalizations laws, (4) Controlling of the London Police, (5) inspecting the police elsewhere in the country, (6) Governing the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (7) advising the Sovereign upon the exercise of the power of Pardon and (8) approving the arrangements for the circuit judges and others.

Consituted almost on the same line as the Home Office or the Foreign Officers, there are four other departments. Viz (1) the Indian office, (2) the Colonial office, (3) the War office and (4) the Air Ministry. These departments are managed by the Secretaries of State, assisted by various Under-Secretaries. गृह-विभाग ।

Home Rule Self Government. A political movement meant to achieve self-government in Ireland. Similar movement was started in India by Mrs. Annie Beasant. स्वराज्य, स्वशासन ।

Home Secretary. The Secretary of State at the head of the Home Office. He is the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects. He is responsible for the maintenance of the public peace, and for the general administration of the criminal law, the police and prisoners, and advises the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. He exercises control over aliens and administers the factory and work shop Acts. गृह-मंत्री ।

Homestead Policy. A government policy of giving public land in the west to settlers for a very low price.

Hostage. 1. Person seized by enemy armed forces to induce his fellow countrymen to act or refrain from acting in a certain way. If they refuse, his life is forfeited, 2. Any person held as a forfeit for the conduct of others. बंधक; इसे मारवाड़ी भाषा में 'ओला' कहते हैं ।

Hostilities. Over-acts of war such as the capture of ships or attacks by armies. At the beginning, during (as by a truce or armistice), and at the end of a war, hostilities need not coincide precisely with the legal state of war. छेड़ छाड़ ।

House Arrest. A form of official detention requiring a person to remain in his home. घर की नजरबन्दी ।

House of Assembly. Title of the lower house of parliament in the Union of South Africa and formerly in India. लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा ।

House of commons. The British Parliament legally includes the king, The House of lords, and the House of Commons.

The Representation of the people Act 1918 extended the Parliamentary

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

franchise to all males of twentyone not subject to legal incapacity, who have resided in a constituency for six months (Now reduced to three months) or who occupied land or premises if not less than £ 10/- annual value. This act gives wide recognition to the principle of female suffrage.

The functions of the House of Commons may be classified under the following heads:—(1) Legislation, (II) Financial policy and management of public revenue, (III) Administrative and executive Control, (IV) Discussion of abuses and the redress of grievances and (V) The testing and selecting of public men in debate and their appointment to ministerial offices. **लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा; साधारण लोक-सभा ।**

House of Commons Privileges. At the beginning of each new session of Parliament, the Speaker demands the ancient and undoubted rights and privileges of the Commons, which are.

(1). Freedom from arrest, The members enjoy this privilege during and for forty days before and after a session of Parliament.

(2). Freedom of Speech, as granted by the Bill of Rights, 1689. A man, therefore, cannot be prosecuted criminally for anything he has said in the House.

(3). Right of access to the Crown through the Speaker. Besides those privileges claimed by the Speaker, there are also the following rights:—

(a) The right to regulate its own constitution.

(b) The right to regulate its own proceedings.

(c) The right to prohibit publication of debates and

(d) The right to commit to prison for contempt of breach of its privileges. **लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा के अधिकार ।**

House of Councillors. Upper house in the Japanese Parliament, established by the Constitution of 1946 to replace the House of Peers. Its members are elected. **जापान की संभ्रान्त परिषद ।**

House of Lords. The House of Lords is composed of:—(1) Hereditory Peers of the United Kingdom numbering about 645, and the rank as Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons. (II) Certain elected Peers, Viz. 16 representative Peers from Scotland and 26 from Ireland and (III) The Spiritual Peers, Viz., two Archibishops and 24 Bishops. **सामन्त सभा, सरदार सभा ।**

House of Lords, Functions. (1) Legislative:—The House is a co-ordinate branch of the legislature, and as such every act of Parliament requires its assent. But practically it is far less powerful than the House of Commons in matters of legislation and finance. In Money Bills the House of Lords has practically no power at all. All Money Bills must orginate in the House of Commons, the House of Lords has no power of veto and their function is reduced to mere cautious revision and not of limitation. (II) Judicial:—(a) As a Court of first instance, the House has got the power to try impeachments by the House of Commons. (b) As Court of appeal, the House acts as a Court of Final appeal in Great Britain and Ireland, **सामन्तसभा के कार्य ।**

House of Peers. Former upper house of the Japanese parliament, replaced by the House of Councilors in the Constitution of 1946. Its members were partly hereditary peers, partly elected, and partly appointed by the Emperor for life. **जापान की सामन्तसभा ।**

House of Representatives. In United States of America the House of Reprsentatives

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

represents the nation on the basis of population, as the Senate represents the states.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every two years by the voters of each of the states in proportion to the population of that state as determined by the latest federal census. On the basis of the 1930 census one representative was allowed for every 281,000 inhabitants.

To be elegible for membership in the House of Representatives, a man must have been an American citizen for seven years. He must also have attained the age of twentyfive years. He must also reside in a state for which he is elected. Besides, the normal representatives from states, each organised territory, that is, a district managed by the federal government till such time, as it reaches full statehood may send one delegate, who has a right to speak on any subject and make motions, but not a vote. These delegates are elected in the same way as ordinary representatives.

The House of Representatives, like the senate, makes its own rules. It elects its own president who is called the speaker. अमेरिका की लोकप्रतिनिधिसभा।

Housing. The problem of providing satisfactory residences. In many countries it has come under government direction in order to provide better accommodations for low economic groups or to provide residences quickly in the vicinity of factories turning out supplies needed for war. गृह-व्यवस्था।

Humanism. Cult of humanity and the result of humanitarianism. मानवतावाद।

Humanitarianism. The philosophical and social doctrine which takes as its starting point the principle of the interest of humanity. मानवहितवाद।

Hybrid Bills. There may be some bills, which are partly public and partly private in contents. They are handled under some circumstances similar to the one and under other similar to the other or even under a procedure combining features of both. मिश्रज अधिपत्र।

'I'

Idea of the State. Some writers, especially Germans, distinguished between the concept of the state and the idea of the state. The concept of the state, says Bluntschli, presents us a picture of actual states from the stand-point of their nature and essential characteristics, the idea of the state is that of the state in the splendour of imaginary perfection, the state not yet realized in fact, but towards which mankind should strive.

"The idea of the State" says Burgess, "is the state perfect and complete, the concept of the state is that state developing and approaching perfection. From the standpoint of the idea the state is the world viewed as an organized unit. From the standpoint of the concept the state is a particular portion of mankind politically organized. The former is the real state of the perfect future, the latter the real state of

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

the past and the present and the imperfect future. With the progress of mankind and the development of the world the two will tend to become indentical". राज्य का आदर्श ।

Ideal Rights. Ideal rights are those rights which belong to all men by nature. The idealist holds that they are necessary for the development of man as man and that every man should strive hard to arrive at them. आदर्श अधिकार ।

Idealist. One who believes that politics should function according to ideals or lofty principles. The term is usually applied to a person advocating such ideals without any knowledge of, or willingness to compromise with, the practical difficulties involved. आदर्शवादी ।

Ideology. The sum of the political ideas or doctrines of a distinguishable class or group of people, such as the communist, fascist or middle class ideology. विचार-धारा ।

Illegal Practices. Prohibited acts in regard to elections. (See the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act 1883, 1895.) गैरक़ानूनी कार्रवाइयां ।

Immigration. The movement into a country of persons who are not citizens thereof. देशान्तरवास ।

Immunity. The exemption from the application of a rule or jurisdiction. मुक्ति; छुटकारा ।

Impeachment. A solemn accusation of a great public offences, especially against a minister of the Crown. The House of Commons first found the crime, and then as prosecutors supported their charge before the House of Lords,.

In Great Britain a prosecution by the House of Commons before the House of Lords as the supreme Court of Law. It is now practically absolete, but the power of impeachment remains. Impeachment was confined to persons of rank who had committed an offence against the state. The impeachment of Warren Hastings is well-known to the readers of English Parliamentary history. अभियोग ।

Imperial. Pertaining to an empire or an emperor. साम्राज्य सम्बन्धी ।

Imperial Conference. Meeting of representatives of the various self-governing parts of the British Empire. साम्राज्य-परिषद्; ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के स्वशासित प्रदेशों की सभा ।

Imperial Defence. Defence of the Empire in time of war. साम्राज्य-रक्षा ।

Imperial Federation. The idea of federalism from time to time led many political thinkers in Great Britain to consider the possibility of an Imperial federation in the British Empire on the lines of old German Imperial Federation. It has been felt that if the colonies, dependencies and dominions consulting the Empire could be brought into the framework of a federal constitution, the interests of the whole empire, through political and economical co-operation, might be furthered. साम्राज्य-संघ ।

Imperial Parliament. British parliament. ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेन्ट ।

Imperial Preference. The granting of lower tariff duties on British Empire goods. ब्रिटिश साम्राजीय करसुविधा ।

Imperialism It denotes a tendency to build up great empires through conquest.

In a narrow sense it is used for the movement that aims at the strengthening of the British Empire.

(2) is a policy which aims at creating, organising and maintaining an empire, that is, a state of vast size composed of various, more or less, distinct national units and subject to a single centralised will" (Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences Vol. 7).

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

(3) According to Fascist doctrine, imperialism is not only a territorial, military and mercantile expression, but also one of spiritual and moral expansion.

(4) "All our modern imperialisms are these", says H. G. Wells, "the more or less conscious efforts of once nation-states to become world wide".

(5) "Imperialism is capitalism in that state of development in which the domination of monopolies and finance capital has taken shape, in which the export of capital has acquired pronounced importance, in which the division of the world by international trusts has begun and in which the partition of all the territory of the earth by the greatest capitalist countries has been completed" (Lenin). साम्राज्यवाद ।

Import Duty A tax on goods imported into a country. आयात कर ।

Imposition. It is used for a tax which is regarded as unjust. करारोपण ।

Impost. A tax or duty, particularly on imports. आयात कर ।

Impressment. Seizure of individuals and forcing them to serve in the armed forces. फ़ौजी भर्ती के लिये धरपकड़ ।

In Absentia. Latin phrase meaning in one's absence. अनुपस्थिति में; गैरमौजूदगी में ।

Inalienability of the State. By the quality of inalienability, we mean that attribute of the state by virtue of which it can not cede away any of its essential elements without self-destruction (Political and Constitutional law by Bateman). राज्य की अहस्तान्तरता ।

Inauguration. The formal installation into offices of an elected president or governor. उद्घाटन ।

Income Tax. Tax on a person's income, as opposed to a tax on his capital or property. आय-कर ।

Indemnity. 1. Charges assessed against a person or state for compensation for a wrongful act. 2. Charges assessed against a vanquished state by a victor in war. Recently the term reparations has been used instead. क्षतिपूर्ति; हर्ज़ाना ।

Independent Labour Party. A semi-radical group in British labour with an essentially Marxist programme. स्वतन्त्र मज़दूरदल ।

Independent Voter. A person who does not feel himself a party "regular", but votes for whoever he believes is the better candidate for office, regardless of party. स्वतंत्र मतदाता ।

Independance. Independance, says Prof. Lawrence "is the right of a state to manage all its affairs, whether external or internal, without control from other states". स्वाधीनता; स्वतन्त्रता ।

Independance Day. Legal holiday which falls on 15 August, commemorating promulgation of independance of India. स्वतन्त्रता-दिवस ।

Independance, Declaration of. Solemn act by which 13th original United States of America met in congress and repudiated allegiance to Britain on July 4, 1776. स्वाधीनता की घोषणा ।

Indeterminism. Doctrine that human will and choice of action are free and not determined by external actions.

Indictment. The formal charge that a person has committed a specified crime and that a trial is warranted. आरोप ।

Indispensable Man. A term applied to President Franklin D. Roosevelt particularly when running for re-election in 1940, seriously by his friends and ironically by his opponents. आवश्यक व्यक्ति ।

Individualism. Individualism, as a political doctrine, has its origin in the latter part of the eighteenth century as a reaction against the evils of over government in

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Europe. It was one of the leading tenents of the physio-cratic school of economists that the state ought not to interfere with the economic activites of the people by prescribing conditions under which industry should be carried on, but should confine its functions to the simple protection of the laws of nature under which production would best regulate itself if left alone. They accordingly attacked the prevailing notions regarding the omnipotence of the state and demanded freedom of trade and industry. This doctrine received a powerful stimulus from the publications of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations," (1776) which was a plea for the policy of non-interference by the state in economic matters. Some of the most famous political and economic writers supported this doctrine (Garner). व्यक्तिवाद ।

Indirect Taxes. Broadly speaking, taxation is said to be indirect when the persons from those who pay it are different persons eventually. Excise duties, for instance, are a form of indirect tax, the brewer (for example) paying to the government of the tax on beer and passing it on to the consumers in tfie form of increased prices. अप्रत्यक्ष कर ।

Indivisibility of Sovereignty. प्रभुत्व अविभाजत्व ।

Indoctrination. Process of establishing in the minds of others the acceptance of certain painciples which have been set up as basis for the achievement of certain political ends. सिद्धांतारोपण ।

Industrial Councils. Bodies composed of representatives from employers' associations and trade unions of various industries formed mostly as the result of the *Whitlev Committee* reports (1917-18) for settlement of rates of wages, hours of work, etc. औद्योगिक परिषदें ।

Industrial Court. Set up under the Industrial courts Act, 1920, as a regular tribunal for arbitrating industrial disputes where both sides agree to submit them. It consists of a wholetime chairman (an eminent lawyer) sitting with persons elected adhoc from panels representing employers and employed, respactively. Chiefly concerned with persons in the public services. औद्योगिक न्यायालय ।

Industrial Revolution. At the close of the 18th Century and the opening of the 19th Century a series of radical changes passed over the agricultural and manufacturing industry of England, which has been aptly described by the name of the Industrial Revolution. The changes which then took place were of considerable magnitude and the conditions of industry, both in manufacture and agriculture, may be said to have been revolutionised. औद्योगिक क्रान्ति ।

Infant Industry. A term used during the controversies over a high protective tariff to mean those industries in the States which were new and needed protection from foreign competition. There was a tendeney, however, to maintain their tariff protection long after they had become well-established. प्रारम्भिक उद्योग ।

Inferiority Complex. In Psychology, the feeling of weak inferiority, weakness and helplessness in men and characteristically reinforced through their repeated failures to command their environment as well as by their recongnition of their physical limitations or blemishes लघुता की भावना ।

Infiltrate. To penetrate and permeate. Used in connection with the dissemination of new or foreign political doctrines, or of troops or guerillas within enemy lines. अन्तःप्रवेश ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Inflation. (1) The issue of paper money in quantities greater than is necessary for the circulation of commodities.

(2) Increase in the amount of paper money in circulation. The present abnormal rise in the prices of commodities in India is attributed, by some economists, to inflation. मुद्रा-विस्तार; फुगावा।

Informal Control. Sometimes foreign countries acting together in unison, refuse to recognise the government of a backward country until it fulfils certain conditions laid down by their diplomats. R. L. Buell rightly describes this method of control as "extra-legal or backstairs" method. अनियमित नियन्त्रण।

Infringement. Interference with, or the violation of, the right of another, particularly the right to a patent or copyright. The remedy is an injunction to restrain future infringements, and recovery of the damages caused or profits made by the past infringements. उल्लंघन।

Inheritance Tax. A tax levied on property or a share of property which is inherited. उत्तराधिकार-कर।

Initiative. (1) The initiative is the system by which a certain number of voters (the number being fixed by statute) may both petition and compel the legislature to introduce a certain type of law. In one kind of initiative sometimes called the formulative initiative, voters may draft a bill and compel the legislature to consider it. उपक्रम।

(2) Initiative means direct legislation by the people. A certain number of people propose a measure and then submit it to the legislature or the people for being enacted into a law. It has been followed with a fair amount of success in Switzerland. प्रत्यक्ष विधि-निर्माण।

Injunction. Is a prohibiting or restraining order issued chiefly out of the Chancery or Division of the High Court. निषेधाज्ञा; रोक का हुक्म।

Inquest. An official inquiry. Usually refers to the one held by a corner regarding the facts of death from unusual causes. अकालमृत्यु-विचारणा।

Instructed Representation. A system in which electors receive mandates from their constituents. आदेशप्राप्त प्रतिनिधि।

Insurgency. The status in international law granted to a group of revolutionists who do not possess sufficient organization to warrant the granting of the status of belligerency. They are granted certain belligerent rights and their actions at sea, for example, are not considered as piracy. विप्लव; विद्रोह; प्रजाक्षोभ; बलवा।

Insurrection. An armed uprising against the internal authority of a state. विद्रोह; बलवा।

Intangible Property. Property which does not have physical substance but represents a legal right with property value, such as a bond, a share of stock, or a patent. अस्पर्शनीय सम्पत्ति।

Integral Socialism. Integral socialism is a term which has been applied to the socialism of benoit Malon, De Paepe, and Lavtov. Their socialism is called 'idealist socialism,' in contradistinction to the realist and scientific socialism of Marx, Engels and their followers. The basis of intergral socialism is not one particular class-the working class—but suffering humanity in entirety. सार्वजन-हितकारी समाजवाद।

Integration. Close co-ordination between administrative offices on any given level of government such as a city or state. अखण्डता; शासनीय एकता।

Interests, Representation of. The idea that not only every political party but also every class, profession, and important economic and social interest in the state should be separately represented

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

in the legislature. स्वार्थ या हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व ।

Intern To detain and prevent from departure or moving about freely, usually for the duration of a war, of enemy aliens, prisoners of war or in the case of neutrals, of members of the armed forces or war vessels of a belligerent, नज़रबंद करना; रोकना ।

International Administrative Unions. Such unions exist for a definite administrative purpose—such as the management of the Suez Canal by Britain and France, or the joint administration by the same powers of certain Pacific Islands. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शासन-संघ ।

International Arbitration Settlement of differences between states by judges of their own choice. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पंचायत ।

International Coinage. The idea of having one and the same measure of value for all civilized nations अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राचलन ।

International Concession. A right granted by one state, usually technologically backward, to another or to foreign corporation for the construction and operation of some service like a railway, port, or telegraph line. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सुविधा ।

International Delinquency. The phrase means "every injury to another state committed by the Head and Government of a State through violation of an international legal duty" (Oppenheim—Vol. I.). अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कर्त्तव्याघात ।

International Ethics. The moral principles which should guide nations in their relations with each other. Such principles have been of influence in the establishment of some of the rules of international law, as for example, those which attempt to mitigate the horrors of war. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शील ।

International Highway. Road or waterway open to the free use of more than one nation. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग ।

International Labour Office. The secretariat of the international Labour Organization. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रमजीवी कार्यालय ।

International Labour Organization. It is an autonomous body within the league of nations. The object of this organization is to secure better conditions for labour. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रमजीवी सङ्गठन ।

International Law. International law may be defined as the rules which determine the conduct of the general body of civilized states in their dealings with one another.

Prof. Hall defines international law thus:—"It consists in certain rules of conduct which modern civilized states regard as binding on them in their relations with one another." According to Prof. Lawrence:—'Internacional law stands for the rules which determine the conduct of the general body of civilized states in their mutual dealings.' Lord Alvirstone. the Lord Chief Justice of England, while defining international Law says, "I know no better definition of it than that it is the sum of the rules or usages which civilised states have agreed shall be binding upon them in their dealings with one another," अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधान ।

International organization. Organizations, the members of which are states represented by properly accredited delegates. In a sense any large alliance of states is an international organization. The most important and ambitious international organizations attempt to promote the peace, welfare and security of the whole world (League of Nations); other deals only with certain regions; others again only with certain fields of international co-operation (International labour Organization, International Postal Union etc.). अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सङ्गठन ।

International Police. A body composed of representatives from, and set up and administered by or on behalf of a group

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

of states. Such a force has been used in a few instances of limited scope. Currently the question is raised as to the advisability of establishing such a force on a world-wide basis. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुलिस।

International relations. Any dealings between states; usually used to describe official political relations. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध।

International river. A river navigable from the sea, which flows through or along the territory of two or more states is described as international, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नदी।

International Socialism. That branch of socialism which has a strong international flavour and which maintains that the idea of human brotherhood should be the prime factor in reconstructing the happly world, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समाजवाद।

International Trade. A term used to describe commercial dealings between different countries, as opposed to those taking place within a single country or region. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार।

International Treaties. International treaties are conventions or contracts between two or more states concerning variousmatters of interest. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सन्धियां।

International Waters. International waters comprise international rivers as the Danube and the Rhine and international canals as the Suez and the Kiel. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जलाशय।

International Unions. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ।

Internationalize. To place under the control of two or more states concurrently as a water way. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयकरण।

Internationals. The Chief international organizations of socialism are known as Internationals. The first International was founded by Marx It was composed mainly of English trade union elements and German labour parties. The second International was established in 1889. It was an organization of what would now be regarded as moderate socialist opinion. It concerned itself mainly with social legislation, such as the eight hour duty. The Third International was founded by the left wing socialists in Russia under the leadership of Lenin. A loose association of small radical groups under Trotsky formed in 1936 claims to be the fourth International. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीक।

Internment Camp. Place of detention of persons who have been Interned. बन्दीकरण शिविर।

Interparliamentary Union. An organization made up of members of the legislative bodies of the various countries of the world. They do not officially represent their governments in the meetings, and the organization has thus been an informal and useful means of discussing international problems. It was instrumental in the establishment of the Hague Court of Arbitration. अन्तर्संसदीय संघ।

Interpretation Clause. A clause in an Act of Parliament or deed setting out the meaning which is to be attached to particular expression व्याख्यात्मक धारा।

Interpretation, Logical. Logical interpretation lies in the study of the statute in the whole of its historical and juridical context. विधान की ऐतिहासिक और न्यायसंगत व्याख्या।

Interpretation, Grammatical. A Grammatical interpretation is that under which words are given a rigid and absolute meaning divorced from their context. व्याकरणात्मक व्याख्या।

Intervention. Intervention takes place when a state interferes in the relations of two other states without the consent of both or either of them or when it interferes in the domestic affairs of another state irrespective of the will of the latter for the purpose of either maintaining or altering the actual conditions of things within it". हस्तक्षेप।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Interventionist. A term used to indicate a person in the United States who, prior to Pearl Harbour, advocated active participation in World War II or at least whole-hearted support of Britain and Russia. युद्ध प्रवेश का पक्षपाती।

Intimidation. The misdemeanour of using violence or threats to a person, his wife or children; to compel such a person to do or abstain from doing. (See the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875). धमकी।

Inviolability. The principle that a state and certain of its representatives shall not be violated, intruded upon, interfered with, or harmed by agents of another state. It applies to territory, sovereigns, and diplomatic agents, and to such property as legations and consular files. अभंगता।

Invisible Government. Control of one or more of the various branches of government by a political boss. अदृश्य शासन।

Iron Guard. Rumanian Nazi Organization. रूमानिया का नाजीसंगठन।

Irreconcilables. Those who cannot be won over to another point of views. Occasionally used to refer to a group of senatorial hold-outs. दुराराध्य; अजेय।

Isolationism. A body of political opinion in the United States advocating the policy of non-interference with European affairs. पृथक्त्ववाद; अलग रहने की नीति।

Isolationist. An advocate or believer in isolationism. पृथक्त्ववादी।

J. J. Justice or Judges. न्याय या न्यायाधीश।

J. P. Justice of the peace. शान्ति-न्यायाधीश।

Jacksonian Democracy. Democratic principles as advocated by President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845). Jackson opposed the aristocratic principle of government and came out vigorously for popular sovereignty. He believed that the common people should govern themselves, to the greatest extent possible, as by holding public office, even though this might result in an inefficient administration. जेक्सन का जनतन्त्र।

Jacquerie. A term applied to the insurrection of French peasants which took place in 1358 caused by the violence of the lords and their exactions. फ्रान्स का कृषक-विद्रोह।

Jeffersonian Democracy. Democratic principles held by President Thomas Jefferson of U. S. A. (1743-1826). They can be found in the American Declaration of Independence of which he was the author. As the chief representative of 18th century enlightenment in America, Jefferson believed strongly in the inalienable rights of the individual to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He violently opposed despotism, in fact, any government which would not respect the Rights of Man and would rule without the consent of the governed. He had a strong belief in reason and in humanity, in the necessity to educate people and in humanitarian principles. He opposed industrialization and the rise of great, densely populated cities. He believed that rural life was far more natural and less artificial than city life. His ideal was an independent, economically self-sufficient community of free farmers governing themselves under the leadership of a benevolent gentry through democratic republican ideas and institutions. जेफ्रसन का जनतंत्र।

Jewish Agency. The body instituted by the League Mandate for Palestine to represent the Jewish side in matters concerning the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine (Walter Theimer). यहूदी एजन्सी।

Joint Committees. Joint-Committees of Lords and Commons are appointed at

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

the instance of one House or the other. The House in which the joint Committee originates appoints a Committee consisting of a certain number of members to form the joint Committee, and sends it a message to that effect. It is usually preceded by a resolution communicated to and concurred in by the other House, affirming the expediency of such appointment. संयुक्त समितियां।

Joint Stock Companies. These are public companies whose capital is formed of shares, and in which every shareholder is liable for the amount unpaid on his shares. The shares of joint stock companies are transferable, and they may be sold at any time.

Judge. The term 'Judge' includes every judicial officer authorised alone or with others to hold or preside over a court of justice.

Judge is a public officer whose function is to declare the law, to conduct the trial of causes between litigants according to legal forms and methods (Anderson-Law Dictionary).

One invested with authority to determine any cause or question in a court of Judicature (Wharton-Law Lexicon). न्यायाधीश।

Judge Advocate. An officer of a court-martial, who combines the character of adviser to the court with that of public prosecutor. जज एडवोकेट; सरकारी वकील।

Judge Advocate General. The Adviser to the Secretary of State for War in reference to courts martial and other matters of military law. फ़ौजी वकील।

Judge of a Court of Record. A judge authorised by law to hold a court, which is a court of record, is a judge of a court of record.

Judicature. A court or rather a power which distributes justice Power of dispensing justice.

Judicature is used to designate with clearness that department of government which was intended to interpret and administer justice. न्यायाधिकरण।

Judicature Acts. Acts of the British Parliament, together with their subsequent amendments. बृटिश पार्लियामेन्ट के एक्ट और उनके संशोधन।

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. (in England) Constituted by the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. Its jurisdiction is to hear appeals from (1) the Colonies (2) India (3) Channel Islands and Isle of Man, (4) Ecclesiastical Courts (5) Consular Courts (6) Prize Courts.

The ex-officio members of the judicial Committee included persons who hold or have held the office of Lord President or Lord Chancellor, or any of the high judicial offices mentioned in the Act or in the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876 and 1877; certain Indian Judges, if members of the Privy Concil; not exceeding five judges of self-governing Dominions of the Crown, if members of the Privy Council. The Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1929, s. 1, authorised the appointment of two Indian Judges, or ex-judges (if members of the Privy Council) additional members. प्रिव्ही कौन्सिल की न्याय समिति।

Judicial Department. Department of government which interprests and administers law. न्याय-विभाग।

Judicial District. A district created for judicial purposes for defining jurisdiction of courts, and distributing judicial business (Abbott Law Dictionary). न्यायलयों का जिला।

Judicial Trial. A fair trial, the purpose of which is to ascertain the material facts in issue. न्याययुक्त अभियोग-सञ्चालन।

Judiciary. The term 'Judiciary' used to designate those officers of government whose function it is to apply the existing laws to individual cases (Gilchrist).

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Chief functions of the judiciary are to ascertain and decide rights, to punish crimes, and to protect the innocent from injurty and usurpation. In all countries the judiciary decides the application of existing laws in individual cases. But in those countries where laws have not been Codified, as in England and the United States, the judges not only interpret but also make laws. न्यायाधिकारी-वर्ग ।

Judiciary, Independence of. It has been well observed by a noted jurist and commentator that 'in every well organized government with reference to the security both of public rights and private rights-it is indispensable that there should be independant judiciary to ascertain and decide rights, to punish crimes, to administer justice, and to protect the innocent from injury and usurpation.' Where there is no independent judiciary to interpret and execute the law and to enforce rights, 'the government must either perish, says Chancellor Kent, 'by its own imbecility, or other departments of government must usurp powers for the purpose of commanding obedience to the destruction of liberty'.

Upon no other branch of the government are the people so dependent for the enjoyment of personal security and the rights of property as on the independent judiciary administering impartial justice. न्यायाधिकारी-वर्ग की स्वतन्त्रता ।

Junta 1. A Spanish term for legislative or administrative council. 2 Italian provincial administrative council which both reviews the work of local officials and acts as the lowest administrative court. 3. Used also in the sense of junto. स्पेन की धारा और शासन-सभा; इटली की प्रान्तीय शासन-परिषद ।

Jurisdiction. The power and right of a political or legal authority to function over a certain territory or people or in a certain field. The jurisdiction of a court of law means that a particular court has the constitutional or statutory power to try a certain type of case in a certain territory, i. e. the United States Customs Court in New York city can handle only cases involving goods imported into the United States. अधिकार-क्षेत्र ।

Jurisprudence. The science of law. It deals not only with any particular kind of law, or the law of any particular country, but with its general principles. A great deal has been written on the subject, which was clarified by John Austin in his 'Lectures on Jurisprudence.' Later writers include Sir H. Maine, Sir P. Vinogradoff, and Sir T. E. Holland in England, while much valuable work has been done by French, German and American writers such as Savingny and Story.

(2) The Philosophical aspect of the knowledge of law (Cicero). The knowledge of things human and divine, the science of the just and the unjust (Ulpian). Jurisprudence as a formal science was developed in England by Hobbes, Bentham and Austin. Sir Henery Maine fostered the study of the historical development of law and comparative law.

Modern developments are in the direction of the study of comparative jurisprudence, "to aim at discovering the principles regulating the development of legal systems, with a view to explain the origin of institutions and to study the conditions of their life". विधि-शास्त्र; क़ानून-विज्ञान; न्यायशास्त्र ।

Juridical Method. A method of treatment, which enjoys great favour among German political writers and to a less degree among the French, is the juridical or

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

juristic method. It is the aim of this method, according to Jellinck to "determine the content of the rules of public law and to deduce there-from the conclusions to which they lead. न्याय-निर्णय पद्धति ।

Jurisprudentia. Law-learning, the learning of the Jurisprudence (Men skilled in the law).

Jurist. A close student of the law, particularly a judge. न्यायशास्त्री; न्यायाधीश ।

Juristic Conception of the State. Some political writers lay great stress on the state as a legal concept. They dwell upon its character as a juristic person, a corporation of public law, the bearer of public rights and obligations. The juristic personification of the state has always been a favourite theme of a certain class of German and French writers. Some of them following the theories of the Roman Law, have attributed to it only a limited juristic personality, while others have emphasised its character as a real juristic person in the strictest sense of the word. (Garner). राज्य की न्याय-कल्पना ।

Jus Sangui. The political principle according to which the nationality of the child follows that of the parents or one of them. पैतृक राष्ट्रीयता ।

Jus Soli or Jus Loci. The political practice according to which the nationality is determined by the place of birth, irrespective of the citizenship of the parents. जन्मस्थान से निर्णित राष्ट्रीयता ।

Justice. 1. Fairness or right, particularly as determined by judicial process. 2. A judge, as, for example, a judge of the Indian High court. न्याय ।

Justice of the Peace. The lowest judge in the Indian, American and British local court systems. His jurisdiction is limited to minor local matters, criminal and civil in the United States but only criminal in Great Britain. Similar officials are often found elsewhere with somewhat the same title, as in France.

Juvenile Courts. Special courts sitting apart from the ordinary criminal courts, and consisting of persons whose names are on a special panel for the purpose, for the trial of children and young persons (Children Act, 1908 Juvenile Courts (Metropolis Act, 1920, children ann Young persons Act, 1933). बाल-न्यायालय ।

Jury. (Lat. Jurare, to swear) A body of sworn men summoned to dec de questions of fact in judicial proceeding. The jury in origin was "a body of neighbours summoned by some public officer to give upon oath, a true answer to some questions". The Jury is "the principal criterion of truth in the law of England". They originally testified to and decided issues of fact on their own knowledge. With the introduction of sworn witnesses the jury became exclusively the judge of fact. पञ्च; ज्यूरी ।

The sworn inquest was apparently introduced by the Normans into England from the procedure of the Carlovingian Kings of France. The inhabitants of a district were summoned by a royal officer to testify and to declare or decide matters of fact relating to property and offences. In England in Ango-Saxon times judgement was pronounced by the suitors to the communal Courts, who sat under the presidency of the sheriff or other officer.

Civil cases are tried ordinarily before a common jury of twelve, but cases may be tried before a special jury consisting of persons of superior status.

The mode of trial is normally fixed by the order on the summons for direction, or order giving leave to defend under order XIV. In the King's Bench Division neither party has a right to a

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

jury except in cases of fraud, libel. slander, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage, unless inconvenient, with or without a jury. In the Chancery Division trial is without a jury, unless the Court otherwise orders.

'K'

Kathedersozialismus. A Term applied to a group of German Political economists, who as professors of universities, lecture on socialism and maintain that the working man ought to receive a bigger share in the distribution of wealth. Among well-known Kathedersozialistens were:—Roscher, Hilderbrand, Scholler, Konrad, Lujo Brento and Wagner (Doctor Anglelo S. Rappoport). **समाजवादी मनोवृत्ति के जर्मन अर्थशास्त्री।**

Kellog Pact. An agreemant signed in 1928 by the then U. S. Secretary of State, Frank S. Kellog and the Franch Foreign Minister M. Briand, for the outlawry of war as instrument of national policy.

Treaty for the Renunciation of war— The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of the Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, deeply sensible of their duty to promote the welfare of mankind.

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made to the end that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between their peoples may be perpetuated.

Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process, and that any Signatory Power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits furnished by this Treaty.

Hopeful that, encourged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavour and by adhering to the present Treaty as soon as it comes into force bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy, have decided to conclude a Treaty and for that purpose have appointed as their respective Planipotentiaries. (Here follow the names and titles of the Planipotentiaries) who having Communicated to one another their full powers found in good and the due form have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. 1. The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Art. 2. The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Art. 3. Present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties named in the Preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington.

This Treaty shall, when it has come into effect, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as it may be necessary for adherence by all the other Powers of the World. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a Power shall be deposited at Washington and the treaty shall immediately upon such deposit become effective as between the Power thus adhering and the other Powers parties hereto.

It shall be the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish each Government named in the preamble and every Government subsequently adhering to this Treaty with a certified copy of the Treaty and of every instrument of ractification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of the United States telegraphically to notify such Governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instruments of ratification or adhering.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in the French and English Languages both texts having equal force, and thereunto affix their seals.

Done at Paris the twenty-seventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, **केलोग का सभझौता ।**

Kemalism. The Principles of government laid down by Turkey's first president, Kemal Ataturk. They included nationalism, republicanism, secularism, a partial governmental participation in an otherwise fairly free economy, adherence to the principles of the Kemalist revolution and the development of social, economic, legal and political equality.

King can do no wrong. This is a maxim of English Law. It means that the King is not legally responsible for any thing he may be pleased to do, or for any omission (Aus. Jur. Sec. VI). **राजा गल्ती नहीं करसकता ।**

Kings Advocates. (In Scotland). His office is similar, but in some respects superior to that of the King's Attorney-General in England. It is his province to prosecute all criminal actions and bring the criminals to punishment (Scotch Dict. Tomlins Law Dictionary). **स्कॉटलैण्ड का सरकारी वकील ।**

King's Bench. The supreme Court of Common law in the British Kingdom. The Court of King's Bench is so called because the King used formerly to sit in Court in person (Tomlin's Law Dictionary) **वरिष्ट न्यायालय; राज-न्यायपीठ ।**

King's Chamers. Those portions of the British territorial waters which are enclosed within headlands so as to be cut off from the open sea by imaginary straight lines drawn from one promontory to another.

The people of the Bristol Channel is not now claimed to be within this rule.

King's Counsel. In England, Scotland and Ireland a barrister or advocate of superior rank. Any barrister can become a King's Counsel on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, or in Scotland of the Lord Justice General. **सरकारी क़ानूनी सलाहकार ।**

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

King's Evidence. A prisoner who, instead of being put upon trial, is permitted by the Crown to give evidence against those associated with him in crime, is said to be King's evidence. (See Accomplice) सरकारी गवाह; मुख़बिर।

King's Proctor. The Treasury Solicitor who represents the Crown in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division. His function, in a proper case, is to intervene in order to prevent a decreenisi from being made absolute. (See Judicature Act 1925, S. 181.)

Kitchen Cabinet. An informal group of advisers which a president may assemble and on which he depends more than on the regular cabinet. First referred to in connection with Andrew Jackson. अनियमित मन्त्रीगण।

Kremlin. The seat of the Soviet Government in Moscow.

Knight. One who has received the honour of knighthood. सरदार।

Kulak. Wealthiest of the Russian peasants. कुलक; रूस के धनिक कृषक।

Kuomintang. The Chinese Nationalist party founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, चीन का राष्ट्रीय दल।

(2) The Government party of China representing the interests of the big bourgeoisie and big landowners. चीन का सरकारी दल।

'L'

Labour. Labour is an effort, bodily or mental, put forth by human beings, not exclusively for the sake of the pleasure immediately associated therewith, but partly or wholly, with a view to the attainment of some ulterior object (Jevons, Economics. Theory, Marshall's Economic). मज़दूरी, श्रम।

Labour. A body of workmen, as distinguished from employers and capitalists मज़दूरदल; श्रमजीवीदल।

Labour Day. Name given to May. On that day the workers in most European cities hold demonstrations. In the U.S. and Canada a national holiday is observed on that day. मज़दूर-दिवस।

Labour Department. Department of Government dealing with labour and labourers. श्रम-विभाग।

Labour Dispute. Dispute between labourers and their employers. श्रम-विवाद; मज़दूर और मालिक का झगड़ा।

Labour Exchange. Office established and controlled by the State for the registration of the employed and the adjustment of the supply of labour to the demand. मज़दूर-समिति।

Labour Legislation. Laws regarding hours, wages, or working conditions of wage-earners. श्रम-विधान; श्रमजीवी-क़ानून।

Labour Movement. The various workers' organization (Political parties, Trade Unions, Co-operatives, etc). which represent their class interests and essentially, the struggle for Socialism. "The working class is revolutionary or it is nothing" (Marx). मज़दूर आन्दोलन।

The organised effort of wage earners to better their economic conditions by means of local, state, national and international unions.

Labour Party. At the begining of the present century, with the growing self consciousness of the manual woking

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

classes and with their consolidation into groups by means of trade unions, a new party, the labour Party, began to make its influence felt. Its Political advance was rapid, and after the Great War it became the second most powerful party in Great Britain. In 1924 the Labour Party formed a government, but as it did not command the majority in the House of Commons, it had to resign after nine months only. Then the Conservatives formed ministry and held power till 1929. मज़दूरदल; श्रमजीवीदल ।

The General Election of 1929 returned labour as the largest party indeed, but the combined strength of the Conservative and liberal parties was greater than their own. Under these circumstances Labour formed the Ministry indeed, but it could hold power only upto the year 1931. In that year there was a split in the labour Party itself, and the majority refused to submit to the leadership of the late Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. In the General Election which followed the Conservatives secured the majority, but their leader, Mr. Baldwin consented to serve under Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who became the Prime Minister for the third time,

Most important leaders of the Labour Party at present, are Major C. R. Attlee, Arthur Greenwood, Herbert Morrison, Hugh Dalton, Lord Passfield, W. Wedgwood Benn, P. Noel Barker, Harold Laski, etc. etc.

Labour, Ministry of. Established pursuant to the New Ministries and Secretaries Act 1916. That Act transferred to this Ministries the powers and duties of the Board of Trade under the conciliation Act 1896, the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, and the Trade Boards Act, 1909. The Ministry of Labour also administers the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The Minister of Labour can sit in the House of Commons and is a member of the Cabinet. श्रमजीवी-मन्त्री-मण्डल ।

Labour Union. Trade union. It is an association of workmen organised for the purpose of securing the most favourable wages and conditions of labour. श्रमजीवी संघ ।

A combination or association of persons pursuing a particular trade, formed for the purpose of mutual aid particularly in securing the highest prices for their labour (Abbot. Law Dictionary).

As association of labourers for their mutual benefit, (Anderson Law Dict).

Lack of Confidence. A vote in legislative body under a parliamentary form of government, against the policy of the cabinet. That is, a vote indicating that the cabinet no longer enjoys the backing or the "confidence" of a majority of the members of the body. After such a vote the cabinet resigns, and in the British system a new election is held. In other countries, France for example, a new cabinet may be formed instead. विश्वास का अभाव; अविश्वास ।

Laissez Faire Theory. An economic doctrine which says that there should be complete freedom from government interference in industry and commerce (see also individualism). निर्हस्तक्षेप नीति ।

Lame Duck A member of a legislative body whose term continues and who remains as a full voting member of the body after an election in which he failed to be re-elected.

Landlord. A landlord is a proprietor of land. ज़मींदार ।

Land Record Office. The department of Government in charge of land records. लैण्ड रिकॉर्ड कचहरी ।

Land Revenue. The revenue derived by the state by taxation of lands and of profits on land.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

"Land revenue" means revenue assessed upon land under the provisions of the Land and Revenue Act. भूमिकर।

Land Slide. An overwhelming majority of votes cast for one candidate or party in an election. अत्यधिक मतदान।

Land Tax. A tax land. भूमिकर।

Law. A law is an obligatory rule of conduct. The term is applied to observed uniformities of action, as in the law of gravitation. But in the sphere of jurisprudence Law has been defined as:—"The commands of him or them that have coercive power" (Hobbes), "A law is a rule of conduct imposed and enforced by the Sovereign" (Austin), "Law is the body of principles recognised and applied by the State in the administration of Justice" (Salmond).

(2) A rule of civil conduct, prescribed by the supreme power in the state, commanding what is right and prohibiting, what is wrong (Blackstones Commentaries on the Laws of England).

(3) "Law is that portion of the established thought and habit which has gained distinct and formal recognition in the shape of uniform rules backed by the authority and power of government" (Dr. Woodraw Wilson, former President of United States of America).

(4) "A Law is a general rule of action taking cognizance only of external acts, enforced by a determined authority, which authority is human and among human authorities is that which is paramount in a political society, or briefly, a law is a general rule of external action enforced by a sovereign political authority, (Prof. Holland).

Prof. J. Laski gives the following definition of a law:—

"Every state in the modern world is a territorial community in the name of which some agent or agents exercise sovereignty. By sovereignty is meant the legal competence to issue orders without a need to refer to a higher authority. The orders so issued constitute law, and are binding upon all who come under their jurisdiction.

In jurisprudance, law is a rule prescribed by society for the government of human conduct. नियम; विधि; क़ानून।

Law Abiding. Obedient to the laws of the land. नियम पालक; विधिपालक।

Law Agents. Solicitors. वकील।

Law and Order. The normal state of a civilized society. नियम और व्यवस्था।

Law, Martial. Military law. फ़ौजी क़ानून; सैनिक क़ानून।

Law, Municipal. Municipal law is defined to be—"a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in state, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong (Tomlins Law Dict.). नागरिक नियम; नागरिक क़ानून।

Law, Common Common law is that body of legal principles which are derived from custom and are enforced by them. साधारण क़ानून; प्रथाजन्य क़ानून।

Law, Constitutional. Constitutional law is the sum of the principles on which the government rests; principles which prescribe the ordinary course of governmental procedure and lay down the limits within which the powers of the government can be exercised वैधानिक क़ानून।

Law, Natural. A natural law is defined by Burlamqui to be a rule which so necessarily agrees with the nature and state of man, that without observing its maxims, the peace and happiness of society can never be preserved. नैसर्गिक नियम।

Law of Nations. A system of rules and principles established among nations for

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

the regulation of their intercourse. राष्ट्रों के विधान।

International law or public international law—it is a literal translation of the Latin Phrase *Jus gentium*, which meant, those rules of law which are common to all civilised nations.

Law of Nature. The *Jus Naturale*. The Roman conception of a hypothetical law of bygone state of nature of golden age, and believed to exist in part in all then existing bodies of law, to be ascertained by segregating the principles common to many or all of them *i.e.* the *Jus Gentium* प्राकृतिक नियम।

"*The Jus Naturale* or law of nature is simply the Jus Gentium or Law of Nations seen in the light of a particular theory. (Maine).

Law Officers of the Crown. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General. बड़े सरकारी वकील।

Laws of the Land. Laws of the Country. देशाचार।

Laws of War. A branch of international law dealing with rules generally observed by nations at war. युद्ध-नियम; युद्ध-विधान।

Law Spiritual. The Ecclesiastical law.

Lawful. That which is justified by law. न्याययुक्त; बाक़ानून।

Lay on the Table. In parliamentary practice a motion to table, or lay on the table, postpones indefinitely action on a pending motion. टेबल पर रखना।

Leader of the Opposition. Leader of the Opposition is defined as that member of the Legislative Assembly who is, for the time being the leader of the House of the party in opposition to the Government having the greatest numerical strength in that house. विरोधी दल का नेता।

League of Nations. The Society or association of States established by Part I of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and associated powers, and Germany, signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919, the Preamble to which is as follows;—The High Contracting Parties in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations." राष्ट्र-संघ।

League to Enforce Peace. An American organization set up in 1915 advocating a rather advanced form of league of nations, with power to enforce the peace, as the name indicates. One of its most enthusiastic backers was Senator Henry, Cabot Lodge, Senior, who later opposed entry of the United States into the League of nations शान्ति-समिति।

Leasehold. For Commercial or strategic reasons, weak or backward countries are persuaded or compelled to part with the jurisdiction of portions of their territory for a period of years usually ninety-nine years. Nominal sovereignty still rests with the country granting the lease, but actual jurisdiction remains in the hands of leaseholders. For all practical purposes 'a leasehold is a colony until the lease expires.' (E. Asirvatham-Forces in Modern Politics). पट्टा धार।

Lebensraum. A German term which means 'Living Space'

Left. A term including liberal, radical, socialist, anarchist and communist parties.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Their ideas are often described as "leftist." उग्रदल ।

Legal, Lawful. विधिपूर्वक; विधिविहित; क़ानूनी ।

Legal Imperatives. Legal imperatives are a function of effective demand. They will correspond to the desires of those who know how to make their wishes felt at the centre of political power. The laws of any given state will be an effort to respond to those desires, and their efficacy will depend upon the degree to which that response is successful (Laski-Introduction to Politics).

Legal Tender. The authorised coins or payment that may be legally tendered in payment of a debt. These are, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:— Gold and Bank Notes to any amount, silver up to two pounds, pence and half pence to the value of a shilling.

Legality. Quality of conforming to the law. वैधानिकता ।

Legation. The office or official residence of a diplomatic agent below the rank of ambassador. राजदूतवास; दौत्य ।

Legation, Right of. The right to exchange diplomatic representations with other States. राजदूत रखने का अधिकार ।

Legislation. The act of making, giving or enacting laws. (Wharton) विधान-निर्माण; व्यवस्थापन; क़ानून-निर्माण ।

Legislative. A body which makes or enacts laws, relating or pertaining to the passing of laws, pertaining to legislation. (Worcester Dictionary). व्यवस्थापिका; विधान-निर्मात्री ।

Legislative Act. An act of the legislative department of the Government, by which the law to be applied in future casess under particular states of fact, is established in the form of a statute, ordinance, or other written form (American Cyclopedia).

Legislative Assembly. धारा सभा; विधान-निर्मात्री सभा ।

Legislative Authority Power to make laws or alter and repeal them. विधानाधिकारी; व्यवस्थापनाधिकारी ।

Legislative Council: Its Composition The composition of the Legislative council shall be such as has been specified in Schedule V of the government of India Act 1935 The said Schedule specifies the number of seats which the Legislative council of each Province shall have. The total number of seats in Bengal shall be between 63 and 65. Of these seats a number of seats shall in each Province be filled up by the Governer in his discretion and the rest shall be divided into (1) general seats, (2) Mohammedan seats, (3) European Seats, (4) Indian Christian Seats (in Madras only) and (5) Seats to be filled up by Legislative Assembly (in Bengal and Bihar only) in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the Single Transferable vote. व्यवस्थापक परिषद् ।

Legislative Department. The department of the government which makes the law, the law making organ or organs of the government (Webster Dictionary). व्यवस्थापक विभाग; विधान-विभाग ।

Legislature. The organ of government, which makes laws, is known as the legislature. व्यवस्थापक सभा; विधान-मण्डल; धारा-सभा ।

Legitimate. 1. Pertaining to a government which came to power by legal means 2 Pertaining to a person born of legally wedded parents. वैध; विधि-संगत; क़ानून संगत ।

Legitimation The process of placing an illegitimate person on the same footing before the law as a legitimate person. न्यायीकरण; अवैध मनुष्य को वैध बनाने की क्रिया ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Legitimists. Monarchists who are in favour of reinstituting the deposed legitimate dynasty. पदच्युत राजवंश के व्यक्ति के उत्तराधिकार का समर्थक; वैधवादी ।

Leninism. "Leninism is Marxism in the epoch of Imperialism and of the proletarian revolution. Or, to be more exact, Leninism is the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution in general and the theory and tactics of the protetarian dictatorship in particular" (Stalin) (See Marxism). लेनिनवाद; लेनिन का मत ।

Letter of Credence. A written instrument given to an ambassador, envoy or minister accredited to a sovereign and addressed to a sovereign or State to which the minister is delegated (P. Ramnath Ayar-law Lexicon). खलीता; प्रतीतीपत्र ।

Letters Patent. Grants by the Crown of lands, franchises, offices, etc. contained in charters or instruments not sealed up but exposed to open view with the Great Seal pendent at the bottom, and usually addressed to all the subjects of the realm. (See Patent). अधिकारदान-पत्र ।

Levy. 1. To Collect money (as taxes) or men (as troops) for public purposes. 2. To assess, as a fine. कर वसूल करना; जुर्माना वसूल करना ।

Liberalism. Principles of liberal party. उदारवाद ।

Liberation National Party. A British party formed in 1933 from part of the Liberal party. It supported the national government when the Liberals joined the opposition. उदार राष्ट्रीयदल ।

Liberal Party. A British political party known as the whig Party before the reforms of 1832. उदार राष्ट्रीयदल ।

Liberation. Freeing or emancipation. मुक्ति; छुटकारा ।

Liberationalism. Policy freeing church from state control. धर्म संस्थानों को राज्य से मुक्त करने का मत ।

Liberty. Freedom, individual freedom, personal freedom, freedom from restraint under conditions essential to equal enjoyment of the same right by others.

(2) "Liberty consists in the right to do whatever is not contrary to the rights of other" (Thomas Paine-The Rights of Men). Mill Defines the region of human liberty as follows:—

"It comprises first, the inward domain of consciousness, demanding liberty of consciousness in the most comprehensive sense, liberty of thought and feeling, absolute freedom of opinion and sentiment on all subjects practical or speculative, scientific, moral or theological. The liberty of expressing and publishing opinions may seem to fall under a different principle, since it belongs to that part of the conduct of an individual which concerns other people, but, being almost of as much importance as the liberty of thought itself, and resting in great part on the same reasons, it is practically inseparable from it. Secondly the principle requires liberty of tastes and pursuits, of framing the plan of our life to suit our own character, of doing what we like—subject to such consequences as may follow—without impediment from our fellow creatures so long as what we do does not harm them even though they should think our conduct foolish, perverse or wrong. Thirdly, from this liberty of each individual follows the liberty, within the same limits, of combination among individuals freedom to unite, for any purpose not involving harm to others. No society in which these liberties are not, on the whole, respected, is free, whatever may be the form of government" (Mill-Liberty). स्वाधीनता; स्वतन्त्रता; आज़ादी ।

Liberty, Absolute. Perfect freedom. पूर्ण स्वाधीनता; पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Liberty, Civil. Freedom which a citizen of a free country has a right to enjoy.

The conception of civil liberty in any clear form arose first out of the French Revolution. The French gave to the world a concept of liberty and human rights:—'Men are born and live free and equal before law'. "The aim of all political association is the conservation of natural rights of men. These rights are liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression". 'Sovereignty resides in a nation. No group or individual dare exercise authority which does not emanate expressly from the nation'. "Law is an expression of general will". All citizens are equally admissible to public employment and dignities'. "No men may be accused, arrested or detained out of the scope of law and the prescribed forms", "The free communication of ideals and opinion is a very precious right of man." These are the few of the articles laid down by the French Constitution of 1789. "Secondly, it may mean the Rule of Law, that is, the limitation of the powers of government by established law, whether it be in the form of a constitution which contains fundamental principles to guide and limit the government, or, the fact that law applies equally and impartially to all, to the greatest and humblest alike. This sense of the term may be called Civil Liberty." (Gilchrist). **नागरिक स्वतन्त्रता।**

Liberty of Speech. The right to state facts and express opinions.

Liberty of Speech and the Press Judge Cooley in speaking of the liberty of speech and of the press says—"We understand liberty of speech and of the press is to imply not only liberty to publish, but complete immunity from legal censure and punishment for the publication, so long as it is not harmful in its character when tested by such standards as the law affords."

The Liberty of the press consists in the right to publish with impunity the truth, with good motives and for justifiable ends, whether it respects governments or individuals. **भाषण और मुद्रण-स्वातन्त्र्य।**

Liberty of the press. The liberty of the Press consists in printing without any previous license, subject to the consequence of law. **मुद्रण-स्वतन्त्रता; समाचारपत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता।**

Liberty, Political. It may mean an effectual share in the making and administration of the laws (Black-Law Dictionery).

It also means constitutional Government, that is, a form of government in which the people as a whole have an effective voice. In this sense, what we may call 'Political Liberty,' the phrase 'Free Government' or 'Free Country' means that the country concerned has a representative government or is a democracy. It means that the people themselves determine how they are to be governed. **राजनैतिक स्वतन्त्रता।**

Liberty of Worship. Freedom of worship according to one's conviction and belief. **पूजा-स्वतन्त्रता।**

Legislative Assembly (Indian Constitution.)

The Legislative Assembly of a State will be elected on the basis of adult suffrage. The total number of its members will not exceed 500 nor be less than 60, the actual strength being determined on the ratio of one to every 75,000 of the population. The exception is the autonomous districts of Assam and the constituency comprising cantonment and municipality of Shillong, where, in view of the small population, the proportion cannot be maintained. The population of a State is to be ascertained on the basis of the published figures of the last census.

The provision relating to the redistribution of the constituencies and the reallotment of the members is similar to

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

that of parliament, except that here instead of Parliament the legislative Assembly must initiate the necessary legislation धरासभा; व्यवस्थापिकासभा।

Liberty, Individual. (*Indian Constitution*) consistent with the democratic professions, the new Constitution seeks to guarantee basic rights and freedom to all people in India. Every citizens enjoys freedom of speech and expression, the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, form associations or unions, move freely throughout the territory of India, reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, acquire, hold and dispose of property, and practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

These rights, however, can by no means be absolute nor are they so in practice. The Constitution enables the State to restrict these rights in the interest of public order, decency, morality, and security of State and authorizes it to impose any reasonable restrictions in the public interest. Personal liberty and the rule of law also find their due place in the Constitution. It is provided that no person shall be convicted of any offence, nor will he be subject to a penalty greater than what may have been included under the existing laws. The other legal reliefs which are made available to the individual are that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence twice over and that no person accused himself. The principle of the rule of law is recognized by other provisions, namely, that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except in accordance with the procedure established by law, and that no person shall be denied equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws in the country.

The section on "Rights of Equality" also guarantees the freedom of trade and commerce throughout the territory of India and prohibits traffic in human beings and enforced labour and the employment of children in factories, mines and other hazardous employments. वैयक्तिक स्वतन्त्रता।

Library District. A special governmental district established to provide library facilities for the people within the district. पुस्तकालय-ज़िला।

Library of Congress (U. S. A.) Originally setup in 1800 as a library for Congress, it has grown into a national library. As the repository of books deposited for copyright it has copies of practically everything published in the United States कांग्रेस-पुस्तकालय।

License. Permission or authority to do a particular thing. अनुमति-पत्र।

Life Lords. (British constitution) These include (a) 26 Lords Spiritual i. e. 2 Archbishops and 24 Bishops, and (b) 6 Lords of Appeal-in-Ordinary who must be barristers of fifteen years' standing or must have held some high judicial office. They are appointed by the Crown, receive a salary of 26,000 per annum and are removable like other judges on a joint address by both Houses. Their dignity is not inheritable. They do not cease to be either peers of the realm of members of the House of Lords, even if they resign their office. While they hold the office of Lords of Appeal-In-Ordinary, it is their duty to take part in the Judicial proceeding of the House. All these Life Lords are entitled to sit and vote in the House for life.

Literacy Test. About half of the states in the United States require some proof of literacy as a qualification for Voting. Such proof may be a Certificate of completion of a certain amount of Schooling or the Voter may be asked to

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

write or read or even interpret something, as for example, a statement from the Constitution. साहित्यिक परीक्षण।

Lobby. 'Lobbying'. The word signifies to address or solicit members of legislative body, in the lobby or elsewhere, with the purpose of influencing their votes. (P. Ramanatha Aiyar-Law Lexicon) व्यवस्थापिका सभा के सदस्यों पर मतदान के लिये प्रभाव डालना; सभाकक्ष।

Lobby Member. A lobby member is a person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation for the purpose of influencing measures therein pending (Webs. Dict,). सभाकक्ष का सदस्य।

Lobby Services. Lobby services are personal solicitations by persons supposed to have personal influence with members of the legislative body to procure the passage of a bill.

'Lobby services' are generally defined to mean the use of personal solicitations, the exercise of personal influence and improper and corrupt methods to influence the votes of the members of the legislature.

Local. Relating to a particular place, pertaining to a locality or place. स्थानीय; स्थानिक।

Local Action. An action which is brought in a particular place. स्थानीय कार्रवाई।

Local Authority. A body charged with the administration of local government: (2) the council of a county, county borough, county district or rural parish. स्थानीय अधिकारी।

(b) 'Local Authority' also means a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with the control or management of municipal or local fund. (Act. X of 1897 General Clause.) म्युनिसिपल कमेटी।

Local Board. स्थानीय बोर्ड।

Local Court. Court whose jurisdiction is limited to particular territories or districts. स्थानीय न्यायालय।

Local Division. The phrase means a subdivision, Pargana, thana, Police Division or Jurisdiction, or other division, according to which the Mauzawar register of the district is arranged (Bengal Act III of 1876). स्थानीय हलका।

Local Finance. The local authorities require a large amonnt of funds for the proper performance of their varied and extensive functions. The revenue of these authorities is derived from the following sources viz. (i) Land and houses owned by them, (ii) Tramways, Gas works and water works which they have been in possession from times immemorial; (iii) Local rates which these authorities are authorised to impose on land and buildings situated within the areas under their control; (iv) the grants-in-aid which they get from the government in lieu of the services rendered by them in connection with the Police, Education etc., (v) a portion of the revenue derived from Death duties, (vi) Loans which these institutions raise with a view to supplying funds for capital expenditure.

The budget of these local institutions are to be sent to the Minister of Health and their accounts are audited by the auditors appointed by the Ministery of Health. स्थानीय राजस्व।

Local Government. In modern States' distinction is often drawn between a central government and a local government, but it is very difficult to define what local governments exactly mean. In the United States the local governments mean and include those organs of

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

government, which are not completely subordinate to the central government but have been given independence in certain matters whithin prescribed limits. The distinction between the two is based neither upon the extent of territory nor upon the number of population. It is based upon the kind of work done.

If we study the various functions of government we will find that there are certain functions which are of general interest and for this reason they can be easily and efficiently managed by the central government having authority over the whole state. The functions include matters of war and peace, tariffs, contracts, marriage and divorce. There are many other functions such as water-supply and lighting which have to be performed with reference to the needs of particular areas and can be managed efficiently by a body of persons having local experience. For the performance of these functions, local bodies are constituted and they are generally given freedom of action in these matters. Again, there are several other functions, e. g., education and sanitation which require some amount of central although the practical details may be left to the local bodies for management.

Local Governments, (Chinese). These are provincial Governments, special Municipalities enjoying extraordinary powers, Common Municipal Councils, and the district Governments. The Provincial and special municipal Councils are under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan whereas the Common Municipal Boards and the District Governments are subordinate to the Provincial Administration. Each Provincial Administration has one Chairman and several administrative officers. The Provincial Government has the following administrative organs:—The Secretariat, the Department of Finance, Department of Education, Department of Reconstruction and the peace preservation Corps. Each special Municipality and Common-Municipality has a Mayor with a number of administrative bureaus. The District Government is under the control of a Magistrate (Modern China). चीन का स्थानीय शासन; संस्थानिक सरकार।

Local Law. 'Local Law' is a law applicable only to a particular part of India (Penal Code). स्थानीय क़ानून।

Local Option. The right of a village, city, township or County to set up certain restrictions within such local areas. The term is usually used to refer to the right of such local units to prohibit the liquor traffic therein. स्थानीय बंधन; स्थानीय विकल्प।

Lock Out It is a term applied to the coalition of employers formed for the purpose of closing simultaneously their factories. This measure is frequently resorted to by employers in order to prevent the working men from continuing their strike, whilst receiving subsidies from their comrades who are employed.

2. A lock out is where an employer locks out his workmen and prevents them from returning to work, owing to a threatened strike among them for a higher rate of wages, or for any discontent shown by them at existing regulations or where Trade Unionists refuse to work with Non-Union men, and so on. In a Lock-out the employer takes the initiative in concluding the contract of employment, in a strike the workers take the initiative. तालाबंदी।

Local Self Government. The principle of local self government is regarded as fundamental in all democratic political institutions. It means that local affairs shall be decided upon and regulated by local authorities, and that the citizens of particular districts have the right to

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

determine upon their own public concerns and select their own local officials without being controlled by any outside agency. For this purpose municipal corporations are established, and are invested with powers of government subordinate to the general authority of the state, but exclusive within their sphear.

The institution of local self-government is regarded as the most valuable safe-guard against tyranny and oppression. The underlying idea of this institution is this that the Government of the country should be entrusted with powers as concern the welfare of the whole country, while the individual units are given full freedom in regulating their internal affairs. स्थानीय स्वराज्य; स्थानीय स्वशासन।

Lord Advocate. The chief crown lawyer and public prosecutor of Scotland. स्काटलैण्ड का प्रधान सरकारी वकील।

Lord Chancellor. Head of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. न्यायमन्त्री।

Lord Chief Justice. Head of the King's Bench division. परम प्रधान न्यायाधीश।

Lord Justices. Judges of the Court of Appeals. अपील कोर्ट के न्यायाधीशगण।

Lord Lieutenant. A sovereign's representative in Ireland, head of the Magistracy in an English Country. महासेनानी।

Lord Manor. प्रासाद-स्वामी।

Lord Mayor. Mayor of a large town like London, Liverpool etc. नगर सेठ; महानागरिक।

Lord Paramount. The King of England is styled the "Lord Paramount" as under the feudal system all lands are holden mediately or immediately of the King. प्रभु-स्वामी।

Lord President of the Council. The President of the Privy Council. The office is held by such person, being a member of one House of Parliament or the other, as the King in Council, from time to time verbally declares to be the Lord President of the Council. It is of cabinet rank. प्रिव्ही कौन्सिल का अध्यक्ष।

Lord Privy Seal. The officer who affixed the Privy Seal to documents, especially letters patent which were to pass the Great Seal. The Great Seal Act. 1884, abolished the use of the Privy Seal, and the Lordy Privy Seal has now no official duties. The office carries cabinet rank. श्रीमुद्रा स्वामी।

Lord Spiritual. Bishop in House of Lords. आध्यात्मिक स्वामी; हाऊस ऑफ़ लॉर्डस का बिशप।

Lord Temporal. Ordinary members of the House of Lords. इङ्गलैण्ड की सरदार सभा का साधारण सदस्य।

Loyalty. Faithfulness to the existing government. This term includes within its meaning not only affection to the person but also the office of the King. राजभक्ति; राजनिष्ठा।

Lynch Law. 'Lynch Law' is the action of Private individuals, organised bodies of men or disorderly mobs, who, without legal authority punish by hanging otherwise, real or suspected criminals without trial according to the forms of Law. (Anderson). भीड़ दण्ड क़ानून।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

'M'

Machiavellian Diplomacy. Diplomacy using unscrupulous means to attain its ends. Named for Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1537). whose book, 'The prince,' cites many examples of the successful use of such methods. कूट राजनीति; छल कपटपूर्ण-राजनीति ।

Machtstaat. Literally a power-state. A German conception of the State as an organization of power, ready to use its power freely, especially military, to achieve its agressive ends. शक्ति-राज्य; प्रतापी-राज्य ।

Maginot Line. The French system of elaborate underground fortification from the swiss frontier to Malmedy, built in 1927-35 under the direction of Maginot, the then French War-Minister. It was once considered the strongest and most modern defence system in the world. The Maginot line consists of thousands of forts, reaches several storeys deep into the earth, contains complete underground towns, railways, power stations etc. The greatest part of the line is situated in Alsace-Lorraine. A part of this line was pierced through by the Germans in 1940. मेगिनो दुर्ग-भीति ।

Magna-Charta. The charter originally granted by King John of England and afterwards re-enacted and confirmed by Parliament more than thirty times. The charter now in force is the statute with which our statute book commences. It contains provisions to protect the subject from abuse of the Royal Prerogative in the matter of arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and from other extortions, (See McKechnie, Magna Charta). महाधिकार-पत्र ।

Majority. 1. The major or greater part, that is, more than half, or the group that controls a vote of that size. 2. The excess of the largest number of votes for a candidate over the next highest number for another. बहुमत ।

Malfeasance. Performance of a wrongful act, particularly by a public official. सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा किया गया दुष्कर्म ।

Malthusianism. A term applied to the doctrine of Malthus, a British economist 1766-1834) who in his 'Essay on the Principles of Population' maintained that the increase of population and the decrease of the means of life are the cause of misery of the poor. He therefore advised the restriction of marriages and the practice of self-restraint, so as to diminish the population, especially among the poor. माल्थस का सिद्धान्त; जन संख्या नियन्त्रण-सिद्धान्त ।

Mammonism. (From Mammon, the demon or God of Wealth), An expression which denotes the mentality to worship money above everything in the world. लक्ष्मीपूजा; धनपूजा; धनही को संसार में सर्वोच्च समझने की भावना ।

Managing Director. The director of a Company to whom special powers have been given regarding the management of the concerns. प्रबन्ध-सञ्चालक ।

Mandate. The authorization, under the league of Nations, granting to a state a kind of trusteeship over an area which is not sufficiently developed to be recognized as independent. आदेश; शासनादेश ।

Mandate Command. When a particular person is elected to Parliament or some other body, on a particular question he or his party is said to receive a mandate.

A system of colonial administration adopted after the last war for the former

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

German colonies and certain ex-Turkish territories were transfered to the League of Nations, which entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers especially to Great Britain and France. आदेशात्मक आज्ञा; आदेशात्मक औपनिवेशिक शासन।

Mandatory. An adjective. containing command; perceptive; imperative. As a noun, one to whom a command or charge is given आदेशात्मक; आदेशप्राप्त व्यक्ति।

Manhood Suffrage. Manhood Suffrage means right of vote for all men. वयस्क मताधिकार।

Man Power. The number of men and women available for productive employment in industry, agriculture, transportation, and other essential services. जनबल।

Manualism. A term applied to the theory of those socialists who maintain that labour and the labouring classes should be represented in Parliament and other representatives bodies. श्रमिक प्रतिनिधित्ववाद।

Martime Law. The particular branch of commercial law relating to ports, harbours, ships, seamen, navigation, pilots lighthouses etc., सामुद्रिक विधान।

Martial Law. (1) Prof Holland defines martial law as follows:—"such rules as are adopted at his own discreation, by a Commandar In Chief in the field supplementary or wholly or partially superseding the laws ordinarily in force in a given district" (Holland Laws of War on Land).

(2) Law administered by the military authorities in times of danger and disorder. When it is pro-claimed, the civil law is suspended by the rule of the military authorities who have extensive powers of arresting and punishing those persons whom they think peace breakers फ़ौज़ी क़ानून; सैनिक क़ानून।

Marxism. Socialist doctrine of Karl Marx. Marxism is based on the method of dialectical materialism. It looks upon economic conditions as the basis of life. (Seel Socialism). मार्क्सवाद; वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद।

Master Race Doctrine. The Nazi theory that the German people were a superior race and as such were justified in pushing aside, mistreating, or even exterminating their inferior neighbours. जर्मनी का प्रभु-जाति सिद्धान्त।

Mastic. A French term which means a milder form of sabotage. Whilst sabotage consists in destroying machinery or raw material the system of the masticeur is simply to bring machinery out of gear so as to diminish production. तोड़फोड़।

Materialist Conception of History. The theory of materialist conception of history is also known as historical determinism. Engels defines this theory as follows—"The theory of the materialistic conception of history is based upon the proposition that the production of the means to support life and the exchange of commodities produced constitute the basis of all social structure. In all societies which have appeared in history, the manner of distribution of wealth and the division of society into different classes or orders are always dependent upon what is being produced, how it is produced, and how all the products are exchanged. Starting from this point of view, we find the final causes of all social changes and of all politlcal revolutions in the constant alterations of the modes of production and exchange, and not in the human brain or in the human comprehension of external truth and justice. The final causes are to be sought in the economics of each particular epoch, and not its philosophy. इतिहास की भौतिक धारणा।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Mal-Administration. Bad administration. कुशासन ।

Martriarchal Theory. Mclenan has found evidence of the existance of matriarchal family founded on kinship through females and he thinks that it was the matriarchal family which later on developed into the patriarchal state. मातृसत्ताक सिद्धान्त ।

M-day. Mobilization day. सेना-एकत्रीकरण दिवस; एम० दिवस ।

May First. An international labour day celebrated by Socialists and Communists and made one of the most important national holidays in Russia. पहली मई; अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मज़दूर-दिवस ।

Measure. Term used for projected or enacted legislation. प्रस्ताव ।

Mehrabeit. A term which means a portion of the work for which the working man is not remunerated. अवैतनिक कार्य ।

Memoire. "A memoire is a diplomatic note containing a summary exposition of the principal facts of an affair" (Oppenheim—Vol. I). स्मरण पत्र ।

Mercantilism. An economic theory and policy asserting that a nation is economically strengthened by exporting more goods than it imports, thereby achieving a so-called favourable balance of trade.

Mercenaries Hired troops not of the nationality of the army in which they are incorporated. किराये की सेना ।

Merchant Marine. Strictly speaking the merchant vessels owned and operated by a state. व्यापारी जहाज ।

Merit system. A system of recruiting and promoting public employees on the basis of merit or worth. गुण-पद्धति; पात्रता-पद्धति ।

Militarism A belief that war and the preparation for war are the most important functions of a nation and the highest form of public service. The militarists exalt military service, personal courage, loyalty to superiors, physical endurance and rigid discipline. सैनिकवाद ।

Migration 1. Movement, usually of a considerable number of people changing their places of residence. 2. The people participating in this movement देशान्तर गमन; प्रवासी ।

Military Courts. Courts which administer military law. सैनिक न्यायालय; फ़ौजी अदालतें ।

Military Department. The department of Government which deals with the national army navy and air force. सैनिक विभाग; फ़ौज़ी महकमा ।

Military Forces. According to the English Army Act it means "Regular forces". नियमित सेना ।

Military Government. It denotes government by a military general. सैनिक शासन; फ़ौज़ी हुकूमत ।

Military Jurisdiction. Military jurisdiction is a jurisdiction which supersedes to some extent the local law, and is exercised by a military commander under the direction of the executive. सैनिक अधिकार-क्षेत्र ।

Military Law. Military law is the law by which the armed forces of the Crown are governed both in peace and war, and abroad as well as in the Kingdom.

"Military Law" is defined to be a code of rules and ordinances prescribed by competent authority for the government of the military state considered as distinct community. सैनिक विधान; फ़ौज़ी क़ानून ।

Military Necessity The doctrine, subject to humanitarian considerations, that a belligerent may use any amount and kind of force in compelling the submission of the enemy with the greatest economy of lives, money, and time. सैनिक आवश्यकता ।

Military occupation Control by a state's armed forces of the territory of an

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

enemy. This control, though complete, is temporary and does not in itself make the Occupant sovereign. सैनिक अधिकार, फ़ौज़ी कब्जा।

Military Purpose. "Military purposes" includes rifle or artillery practice, the building and enlarging of barracks and camps, the storing of arms, military drill and any other purpose connected with military matters (English Army Acts 23). सैनिक कार्य्य; सेना का हेतु।

Military Training. Instruction in military Science and organization. सैनिक शिक्षा; फ़ौज़ी तालीम।

Minimum Wage. This expression was used for the first time in 1874 by Lloyed Jones in an article where-in he demanded the fixing by the state of a minimum or living wage for workers. न्यूनत्तम वेतन।

Minister 1. Diplomatic agent of the second class. The full title is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister; Plenipotentiary.

Cabinet member, as a minister of fareign affairs or foreign minister. द्वितीय श्रेणी का राजदूत; मन्त्री।

Ministerial Act. An act or duty which involves the exercise of administrative powers or the carrying out of instructions. (e. g. the arrest of a person) as opposed to a judicial or discretionary act. मन्त्रीय कार्य्य; मन्त्रीय कर्त्तव्य।

Ministerial Responsibility. The accountability of a cabinet minister to a legislative body in a cabinet form of government. If a minister's policies are not backed by his parliament on a vote of confidence, he resigns. मन्त्री का उत्तरदायित्व।

Ministry-Cabinet. Redlich, a great authority on constitutions, writes in his "Parliamentary Procedure":-"The English make a distinction between the ministry and cabinet. The ministers—some forty or more in number—are the chiefs of the executive departments. The cabinet on the contrary, is simply "those members of the King's ministry who are summoned (by the Prime Minister) to attend cabinet meetings. They are usually eighteen or twenty in number. In a large sense the ministry embraces all political functionaries charges with the direction of public affairs and who hold their positions only during the existance of the cabinet. From all these a committee called the cabinet is chosen. Generally there are a few ministers in charge of departments that have no real existance. They are usually experienced statesmen who have been introduced into for the sake of thier advice".

(2) "The body of ministers of the state. The term ministry is wider than cabinet and includes all the holders of political office who come in and go out with the Prime Minister. Every department of state has a minister at its head to direct its working and represent it in the legislature. (Ency. of the Laws of England). मन्त्रि-मण्डल और सचिव-मण्डल।

Ministers Council of (Indian Constitution). The Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers, with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The leadership of the Prime Minister is explicitly recognized. It is laid down that while the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President, the other ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Mlnister. It is the Prime Minister who is the link between the Cabinet and the President. It is for him to communicate to the President all decisions of the Cabinet relating to the administration and legislative affairs of the Union and to furnish to him all other information that would be sought

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

by him. The President is, however, authorized to submit for consideration of the Council of Minisrers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a minister and which still awaits consideration by the Council.

The ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President, but this provision is coupled with another which stipulates their collective responsibility to the House of the People. This means that 'a Minister would be liable to removal on two grounds, namely want of confidence and impurity of administration". The ministers are required to take the oaths of office and secrecy and their salaries will be determined by Parliament. मन्त्री-परिषद ।

Ministers Responsibility (In British Constitutions). Every Minister, whether or not in the Cabinet, is in theory, individually responsible to Parliament, i. e to the House of Commons for all his public acts, and he has to resign if he is made the object of a vote of censure. In practice, responsibility of the Cabinet is collective and not individual. If an individual Minister falls into disfavour he is either persuaded by his colleagues to modify his course, or to resign before an adverse Parliamentary vote is passed. If not, the Cabinet as a whole rallies to his support and stands or falls with him There are four ways in which a Parliamentary majority manifests its dissatisfaction with a Cabinet and thereby compels its resignation:— (1) by a simple vote of "want of confidence" assigning no definite reason for it, (2) by a vote of censure for some specific act, (3) by defeating the measures which the Cabinet advocates and declares to be of vital importance, and (4) by passing a bill in opposition to the advice of the ministers. When any of these four votes is carried in the Commons the Cabinet can do one of two things: if it is clear that the cabinet has lost the support not only of parliament but also of the electrorate, the Ministry has to resign, (2) if there is doubt as to whether the Parliamentary majority really represents the country upon the matter at issue, the Prime Minister will be warranted in requesting the King to dissolve Parliament and to order a general election. In the latter case, the Ministry continues in office until the general election is over. If the elections return a majority prepared to support the Ministers, they get a new lease of life. If, on the contrary, the majority is hostile, the Ministry must retire. मन्त्रिमण्डल का उत्तरदायित्व ।

Minor. "Minor" means any person who has not completed the age of eighteen years. नाबालिग ।

Minority Party. A party whose representation in a legislative body is a small proportion of the total. अल्पमत दल ।

Minority Report. A report from a minority, as of a committee, disagreeing with the committee report or majority report. अल्पमत की रिपोर्ट ।

Minseito Party. One of the two major political parties in Japan prior to World War II, the other being the Seiyukai Party. जापान का एक राजनैतिक दल ।

Minute Book. Is the book containing the minutes, or short notes of the meeting of any company or society. विवरण पत्र ।

Minutes. The reports of the proceedings of meetings taken with a view to keeping a record of the business done at the meetings. विवरण ।

Misrepresentation. A statement or conduct which conveys a false or wrong impression.

A false or fraudulent misrepresentation is one made with knowledge of

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

its falsehood, and intended to deceive. A negligent misrepresentation is one made with no reasonable grounds for believing it to be true. An innocent misrepresentation is one made with reasonable grounds for believing it to be true, as where an honest mistake is made. असत्य कथन; मिथ्या प्रदर्शन।

Mixed Government. A form of government, such as the English Government, which combines the three elements of a monarchy, an aristocracy, and a democracy is sometimes termed as mixed government. (Ency of the laws of England).

Some writers have recognized the existance of a mixed state made up of combination of monarchical, aristocratic and democratic elements. Aristotle himself seems to have considered the ideal polity to be a mixture of oligarchy and democracy. Rome was cited by both Cicero and Polibious as an example of the mixed type, being composed of monarchic, aristocratic, and democratic elements, and Cicero considered the best state to be the mixed form. Bluntschli defined a mixed state as "one in which monarchy, aristocracy or democracy is moderated or limited by other political factors. मिश्रज शासन; संमिश्र शासन।

Mobilization The process of calling up the members of the armed forces, including those normally in civilian life, and organizing their units in preparation for war. सैनिक एकत्रीकरण।

Mob-violence. The infliction of some physical injury on a person or persons by a multitude of people acting in a riotous and unlawful manner.

Violence by an incidental aggregation of individuls acting under high emotional conditions. भीड़ का अत्याचार।

Model parliament. Edward 1. 's. 'Model Parliament' fixed the type for all time to come. The King summoned to this Assembly the two archbishops, all bishops, greater abbots, more important earls and barons, two kinghts from each shire, two citizens from each city and two burgesses from each borough. नमूने की पार्लियामेन्ट।

Moderate Party. A political party in India whose object was to achieve self-government by constitutional methods. नरम राजनैतिक दल।

Monarchy. If the supreme governing authority is vested in a single person, however numerous his subordinates may be, the form of government is said to be monarchical.

Dugit defines monarchy as "that form of government in which the chief of state is hereditary'.

The modern term 'monarchy' as sidgwick observes, 'is largely used to denote governments in which only a share of power is left to the single individual called the monarch'.

Bernatizik (Republic and Monachic) contends that the true criterion is, that in a monarchy, whether absolute or limited, hereditory or elective, the head of the state has a subjective right to his office irrespective of the method of his selection. The head of the republic, however, has no such right to his office. राजतन्त्र।

Monarchy, Absolute. Absolute monarchy is that which is the final authority in making, executing and interpreting law. His will is the will of the state. There are many historical examples of absolute monarchies. The most notable is the French monarchy under Louis XIV, who declared 'The State is myself.' Absolute monarchy is still common in almost all parts of Asia and Africa but with the

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

spread of enlightenment it is rapidly dying out (Gilchrist). पूर्णसत्ताधारी राजतंत्र।

Monarchy, Constitutional or Limited. A constitutional or limited monarchy means a monarchy limited by the prescriptions of a constitution. The greatest example of limited monarchy is England. वैध राजतन्त्र।

Monarchy Elective. A system of government in which the monarches are elected.

There are several historical examples of elective monarchy. The early Vedic Kings were elective, as were the kings of the ancient monarchy of Rome. The head of the holy Roman Empire, as is well-known, was chosen by a small college of electors, though usually from the same family. Under the Treaty of Berlin (1878) the then prince of Bulgaria owed his throne to election. In 1903 after the assassination of the King of Servia, his successor was chosen by the National Parliament. There are several examples in Hindu epics of the election of kings by the assemblies of the people. निर्वाचित राजतन्त्र।

Monarchy, Hereditary. A system of government in which the ruling authority goes from father to a son. पुश्तैनी राजतन्त्र।

Monometallism. This term is given to a money currency based on a single standard. In England gold is the standard, whilst in India it is silver. Some countries have two standards—One of gold, and one of silver, this is called "Bimetallism". एक धातु मुद्रावाद।

Monopolise. Is to obtain possession of a commodity so as to be the sole seller of it. एकाधिकार प्राप्त करना।

Monopoly. Is an exclusive right secured to one or more persons to carry on some branch of trade or manufacture, in contradiction to a freedom of trade or manufacture enjoyed by all the world.

(2) A monopoly is a special privilege conferred on one or more persons to the absolute exclusion of the others. एकाधिकार; ठेका।

Monoroe Doctrine. The doctrine of non-intervention by European Powers in matters of American continent. This was promulgated by President Monroe in 1823. मनरो-सिद्धान्त; निर्हस्तक्षेप की नीति।

Monsheviks. Russian Socialists of moderate political views who opposed Bolshevism and Russian Revolution in 1917. मोन्शेविक; रूस का क्रान्ति विरोधी नरम दल।

Moratorium. The general postponement of payment of debts authorised by statute. e. g. as on the outbreak of the Great War.

Multilateral Pertaining to several sides or parties. A multilateral treaty is one signed by several or many states. बहुपक्षीय।

Multiple Agreements. Agreements in which more than two countries are partners. बहुराष्ट्र-समझौता; बहुपक्षीय समझौता।

Multi-partite. Having many parties or signatories, For example, used to describe a treaty. बहुदलीय; बहुदलवाला।

Multi-Party system. A party System where there are several major parties and several minor ones. बहुदलीय प्रणाली।

Multiple Elections. Multiple elections by more than one constituency.

"If any person is elected by more than one constituency, he shall by notice, in writing, signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government of India in the legislative department within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such elections in the Gazette, choose for which of these constituencies he shall serve and the choice shall be conclusive".

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

"If any such choice has been made, the Governor General shall call upon any constituency or constituencies for which such person has not chosen to serve to elect another person or persons.

"If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub rule (1) of this rule, the elections of such persons shall be void and the Governor General shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned to elect another person or persons" (Election Rules and Regulations). बहुविध निर्वाचन; एक से अधिक निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों द्वारा निर्वाचन।

Multiple Party System. A party system in which the representatives of the people are divided into several parties and the government is carried on by means of coalitions. बहुदल प्रणाली।

Municipal. Relating to municipality. नगर समिति सम्बन्धी; नगर सम्बन्धी; म्युनिसिपल; पौर।

Municipal Act. A municipal act is one which a public officer or agent is required to perform upon a given state of facts in a prescribed manner and in obedience to the mandate of local authority. म्युनिसिपल एक्ट।

Municipal Authority. The expression "Municipal authority" includes a municipal corporation or a body of municipal commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of, any law or enactment. पौर अधिकारी; नगर शासनाधिकारी।

Municipal Bye-Laws. The expression means laws passed by the Governing body of a municipal corporation for the regulation of the affairs of the corporation. नगर-समिति के उपनियम।

Municipal Committee It includes Municipal Corporation or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force. (Municipal Taxation Act 1881). नगर-समिति।

Municipal Corporation. A municipal corporation is generally called municipality.

A municipal corporation is a body-corporate and politic, established by law to regulate and administer the local or internal affairs of the city, town or district incorporated. पौर निगम।

Municipal Finances. The income of municipalities is derived from various sources. About two third of the total income is derived from rates. Provincial governments give contribution, chiefly, for educational and medical purposes. The chief types of rates or taxes are the octroi (In Northern India), rates on houses, land, vehicles, horse professions and trades. Tolls on ferries, receipts from bazars and slaughter houses also form sources of revenue. In Bengal, conservancy or latrine taxes are common. Rates are levied also for special services, e. g, water and lighting rates. Municipalities are empowered to borrow money on the security of the Municipal rates and property. Loans are usually granted by Provincial Governments, which fix the term of the loans and also the rates of interest. नगर-समिति का आय-व्यय।

Municipal Functions. The functions of municipalities include lighting, water supply, the construction, upkeep, cleaning, naming and watering of streets, the maintenance and control of hospitals dispensaries, primary schools, the abatement and regulation of public nuisance and dangerous trades, drainage, the construction and maintenance of bazars, slaughter houses, wells, washing places, tanks, bathing places, the preservation of areas, public health by the reclamation of unhealthy areas, prevention of epidemic, diseases vaccination, protection from fire and dangerous buildings, and famine relief. They may also establish public parks, libraries, museums, middle

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

or secondary schools, colleges, rest houses, and conduct exhibition. नगर समिति के कार्य्य ।

Municipal Law. The law of a state or country, as opposed to international law. पौर नियम; म्युनिसिपल क़ानून ।

Municipal-Ownership. Ownership and operation of some public service such as an electric power plant by a municipality.

Municipal Record. It means a record prepared under the provisions of the Municipalitie's Act. म्युनिसिपल दफ्तर ।

Municipal Tax. A tax imposed under the provisions of the Mnnicipalities Act. नगर समिति का कर ।

Municipality. The word 'Municipality' derives its name from the Roman municipium a free town possessing the right of Roman citizenship. नगर-समिति; नगर-सभा; नगर-पालिका ।

Mutualism. A doctrine according to which social reform would be obtained by means of an industrial association governed by the reciprocity of respect and service. (Doctor Angelo's Rappoport, Dictionary of Socialism. Page93). सिद्धान्त विशेष जो यह प्रतिपादित करता है कि समाज सुधार औद्योगिक संसद के द्वारा होता है ।

'N'

Nation. The word 'Nation' comes from the root *natus*—the latin word-which means born. Modern English usage however has given distinct meanings to this word. We give the modern definations of this word in the light of prominent authorities on political science.

A nation is a portion of society definitely seperated from the rest of the world by natural geographical boundaries, the inhabitants of which have a common racial origin, speak the same language, have a common civilization, common customs and traditions (Garner).

Burgess defines a nation as a "population having a common language and literature, a common tradition and history, common customs and a common consciousness of rights and wrongs, inhabiting a territory of a geographic unity." (Political Science and Constitutional Law Vol. I.).

The French publicist, Pradier. Fodere defines a nation as "the union of a society of inhabitants speaking the same language, governed by the same laws, connected by identity of origin, physical characteristics, and moral dispositions, by community of interests and sentiments and by a fusion of existances acquired by the lapse of centuries."

A nation, says Bluntschli is a 'union of masses of men of different occupations and social strate in a hereditary society of common spirit, feeling and race, bound together especially by language and customs, in a common civilization, which gives them a sense of unity and distinction from all foreigners quite apart from the bond,'

According to Lord Bryce 'A nation is a nationality which has organised itself into a political body either independent or desiring to be independent.'

Dr. Biman Behari Majumdar in his 'Principles of Political Science and Government' defines nation as a people possessed of a political consciousness

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

aud life which may find expression in the organization of state'.

Nation. "A historically-evolved stable community of language, territory, economic life and psychological make up manifested in a community of culture" (Stalin). Modern nations are a product of the epoch of rising. राष्ट्र।

National. Relating to a nation. राष्ट्रीय।

National Anthem. National song. वन्देमातरम is the national anthem of India. राष्ट्रीय गीत।

National Assembly. The National Assembly of France is in fact the sovereign body. It consists of a joint meeting of the legislature, namely, the senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The purpose of holding the National Assembly, which assembles in Versailles, is to elect the president of the French Republic and to consider a revision or amendment of the constitution. It is only when both the houses individually agree to an amendment by an absolute majority that the National Assembly is summoned. The powers of this Assembly to revise or to amend the constitution are very wide excepting, that no change of the republican form of Government can be attempted. फ्रान्स की राष्ट्रीय सभा।

National Council. The Federal Legislature in Switzerland consist of two houses The national Council and the Council of State. The National Council is elected by the citizens of the centons in centonal districts by proportional representation. In theory the two chambers have equal powers in legislature, administrative and Judicial affairs, but in practice the National Council is more powerful than the second chamber, the Council of state स्विट्ज़रलैण्ड की राष्ट्रीय परिषद।

National Debt. Phrase used for money owing by a state in its collective capacity, most of it consists of money borrowed to carry on the war. राष्ट्रीय ऋण।

(2) National debt is a term used to denote liabilities of a nation collctively to those who stand towards the relation of lender. Loans either to meet war expenses, to carry on great public undertakings, or to make up the recurrent deficits of a mismanaged revenue, are what constitute national debts proper (Ency, Brit). राष्ट्रीय ऋण।

National Economic Council (Chinese). It was inaugurated to advise a detailed programme of economic reconstruction. It has contributed much to the economic revival of the Country, चीन की अर्थ-परिषद।

National Flag. The Constituent Assembly has also given to the nation its national standard and emblem. On July 22, 1947, the Assembly adopted the Tricolour with Asokan Chakra as India's flag. This flag, as Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru put it, "is not a flag of an Empire, not a flag of Imperialism, but a Flag of Freedom, to all people who may see it." राष्ट्रीय ध्वजा; राष्ट्रीय झण्डा।

National Insurance. Compulsory insurance system against ill-health, unemployment, etc., established by certain English Statutes of 1911-1912. राष्ट्रीय बीमा।

National Labour Party. An offshoot of the Labour Party formed by Macdonald in 1931, to remain in the National Government contrary to the policy of the official Labour Party. राष्ट्रीय मज़दूर दल।

National Labour Relations Board. Supreme authority in the U. S. A. to deal with labour disputes.

National Liberty. It is used in the sense of national independence. राष्ट्रीय स्वाधीनता।

National Revolution. Generally, the struggle of a dependent or a colonial country against foreign domination for its nati-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

onal independence. In Colonial and semi-colonial countries like India and China, national revolution would most likely embody all, or nearly all of the characteristic features of the bourgeois revolution, and favour its rapid completion. राष्ट्रीय क्रान्ति ।

National Socialism. (See Socialism). राष्ट्रीय समाजवाद ।

Nationalism. 'Nationalism' is at times used to describe an exaggerated sentiment of nationality bordering on aggressiveness राष्ट्रवाद; राष्ट्राभिमान ।

Nationality. According to Zimmer "nationality is a body of people united by corporated sentiment of peculiar intensity, intimacy and dignity. related to a definite home-country".

XXX 'Nationality is not a political question at all. It is only accidently a political question. It is primarily and essentially a spiritual question. It is bound up with the question of corporate life, corporate growth and corporate self-respect."

"Nationality is not a political creed for oppressed peoples. It is more than creed or a doctrine or a code of conduct. It is an instinctive attachment" (Nationality and Government).

B. Joseph gives the following definition of nationality: "A natural corporate sentiment which manifests itself in the members of a group in certain preferences and sympathies for things connected with the group."

XXX "Nationality, as a quality, is the subjective corporate sentiment permanently present in and giving a sense of distinctive unity to the majority of the members of a particular civilized section of humanity, which, at the same time, objectively constitutes a distinct group by virtue of possessing certain collective attributes peculiar to it such as home-land, language, religion, history, culture and tradition."

R. N. Gilchrist in his "Principles of Political science" defines nationality as:-

"Nationality is a spiritual sentiment or principle arising among a number of people usually of the same race, resident on the same territory, sharing a common language, the same religion, similar history and traditions, common interests, common political associations, and common ideals of political unity. Territory, race, language, history and traditions, religion, common interests, common political associations, and common hopes of political unity are the elements on which nationality is based. They are the basis of nationality, not nationality itself, which is a spiritual principle supervening when some or all of these elements are present. Not all of these elements taken together, nor any one of them, nor any combination of them, will make nationality. Not one of the elements is absolutely essential; nor are all of them taken together essential. But every nationality has as basis some of them. Nationality is spiritual. The physical element must be accompanied by the spiritual; otherwise, there is a body but no soul. राष्ट्रीयता ।

Nationalization. Appropriation by the state of private property for the purpose of exploiting it in the interest of the nations. Soviet Russia is the first nation which introduced nationalisation on a very large scale. राष्ट्रीयकरण ।

Nationalize. To take over ownership by a national government. राष्ट्रीयकरण करना ।

Natural Justice. By natural justice, we mean that which is based on equity, justice and honesty. नैसर्गिक न्याय ।

Natural Law. Divine Law. प्राकृतिक नियम ।

Natural Liberty. The power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or cont-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

trol, unless by the law of nature. प्राकृतिक स्वतन्त्रता।

Natural Resources Resources provided by nature such as minerals, forests, and Water-power. प्राकृतिक साधन।

Natural Rights. Fundamental rights common to the law of all civilized peoples, e. g right of personal liberty, of ownership and possession of property, etc. प्राकृतिक अधिकार।

Naturalisation. Naturalizatiog is the procedure by which an alien is made a subject or citizen of any state. It is the act by a nation of adopting a foreigner and admiting him to take part in its polity. The naturalization of aliens is a subject which is regulated by the municipal law of such individual state. *Naturalisations en masse* take place when territory is annexed by, or ceded to another state. The status of inhabitants is usually the subject of special clauses in the treaty determining the conditions of the annexation or cession. It is generally considered at the present day, that the inhabitants should have a right of option enabling them to retain their existing nationality. (See Ency. of the Laws of England, Phillimore International Law, Dicey, Conflict of Laws, Wheaton, International Law).

Garner defines naturalization as:— "In its broadest sense naturalization signifies the act of formally adopting a foreigner into the political body of the nation and of clothing him with the priviliges of a native."

XXX "Naturalization in the wider sense includes the bestowal of citizenship on an alien, whether through legitimation, adoption, the naturalization of the children through the naturalization of the parent, the naturalization of a woman through marriage to a citizen, naturalizotion through the purchase of a real estate, through service in the army or navy or the civil service, through the operation of the law of domicile or through annexation of foreign territory"

"In a more restricted sense naturalization has reference to the granting of citizenship by a court or an administrative officer after the fulfillment by the applicant of certain prescribed conditions. This is the meaning which popular usage in the United States and England attach to the term. (Introduction to Political Science by Garner) देशीयकरण।

Naval Disarmament. The abolition of weapons of naval warfare. निरस्त्रीकरण।

Navy and the Army. (In British constitution) Since 1708, the administration of the Navy is carried on by the Admiralty Board. This Board consists of a First Lord, four or more Naval Lords, one or more Civil Lords, a Parliamentary, a finnancial and a permanent Secretary. The first Lord, the Civil Lord and the Parliamentary Secretary are invariably members of parliament. The first Lord has also a seat in the Cabinet. Practically, he is the Minister of Marine and other members of the Board are reduced to the position of mere advisers. The administration of the army is also vested, similarly, in a body known as the Army-Council. It consists of three Ministers in the War Office and four professional officials, and is presided over by the Secretary for War. जल और स्थल सेना।

Nazi. It is a contraction for the "German National Socialist". नाज़ी; जर्मनी का राष्ट्रीय समाजवादी दल।

Nazism. The term is a synonym for German National Socialism which is, as the name implies, essentially nationalistic. It was an ideology devised of "Germany for the Germans". It was intensely patriotic

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

in character. Its economic policy was devised to secure a self-supporting country, its political policy was directed towards the establishment of order internally, to fighting Bolshevism, and to gaining some of the territories lost in the war. It has also a racial side which has taken the form of anti-semitism and landation of German or Nordic characteristics and types. नाजीवाद ।

Negotiated Peace. A peace in which the terms are arrived at by the loser's bargaining with the winner as opposed to a peace settlement imposed by the winner. समझौते द्वारा की गई सन्धि ।

Neo-Collectivism. Neo-collectivitism as to be distinguished from collectivism proper, favouring as it does the ownership of private property for the purpose of small industries. नवसमूहवाद ।

Nepotism. The granting of political favours to relatives. रिश्तेदारों का पक्षपात ।

Neutral. The nation which while preserving its liberty and independence, remains at peace, while other nations are at war and which continues to maintain with the belligerent nations the friendly relations of commerce, or only of sociality, or of humanity, existing before the outbreak of hostilities may call itself neutral (P. R. Ayar, Law Lexicon). तटस्थ; उदासीन ।

Neutrality. Neutrality has been defined as 'the condition of those states which in time of war take no part in the contest but continue pacific intercourse with belligerents.' (Lowrence).

"Neutrality", says Azuni. "is the exact continuation of the peaceful state of a Power which, when a war breaks out between two or more nations, abstains absolutely from taking part in their quarrel. तटस्थता; उदासीनता ।

Neutrality Act. The American law of November 4, 1939, stipulating the following: "As soon as the President has issued a proclaimation describing certain countries as bellegerent, American arms, ammunitions, implements of war and other articles or materials may be sold to such countries only on a 'cash and carry' basis. Transports may leave only after any right or title herein has been transferred to a foreign government or persons, which means for all practical purposes that payment must be paid in cash. It is forbidden for any person within the U. S to buy bonds or other obligations of a bellegerent Government, issued after the out-break of the war, or to issue any credit to such Government with the exception of certain commercial credit of a character customarily used in peace time. तटस्थता का एक्ट ।

Neutrality Zone. A Zone of 300 miles and in some places upto 600 miles around the U. S. and the South American continent established by the conference of 21 American Republics at Panama in October 1939. Warlike acts were prohibited but so far the Zone has not come into practical existance (Nalanda Year Book). तटस्थता का क्षेत्र ।

Neutralized State. A State whose independance and integrity have been guaranteed by the joint action of other states and placed in a condition in which it is forbidden to engage in offensive war is said to be neutralized. Its immunity from attack on the part of other states is usually guaranteed by way of compensation for the restriction placed upon its freedom of action with regard to making offensive war. तटस्थ राष्ट्र ।

New Deal. The policy adopted by President Roosvelt for the National recovery of U. S. A. from the slump is known by the name of 'New Deal'. (अमेरिका का) नवव्यवहार; नवविन्यास ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

New Life Movement. The New Life Movement was started by Marshal Chiangkai-Shek on the 19th February 1934 at his headquarters in Nan-Chang. The object of the new movement is to take chinese Philosophy and ethics as the foundation of Chinese Culture and then to assimilate the Western Scientific spirit in order to formulate a new mode of life for the Chinese people. नवजीवन आन्दोलन।

Night Sanatoria. An important achievement of the Soviet Medical Service is the so-called night sanatoria which are intended to deal with the early stages of disease when the patient has not reached the point when he must give up his work and go to a hospital or sanatorium, but is not sufficiently well to continue the ordinary mode of life. The patient, after work, goes to the night sanatorium, changes his clothing for sanatorium garments, washes himseif, receives proper food, sleeps under hygienic conditions (in the open air or with open doors), and is given what medical aid he may require. In the morning he returns to work. Under these conditions work does not result in the further destruction of health. On the contrary the worker improves his health without absenting himself from work.

Nihilism. Nihilism, as the word implies, is a doctrine of negation. In its most general sense, it implies repudiation of all conventional ideas, standards and institutions.

The leading exponent of nihilism was a Russian, Netschaiev, whose main thesis was that revolution had to be brought about whatever the means. नकारवाद; अन-अस्तित्ववाद।

Niminate. To designate a person for election or appointment. मनोनीत करना।

No Confidence motion. A vote in the legislative body under a parliamentary form of government, against the policy of the cabinet; that is, a vote indicating that the cabinet no longer enjoys the backing or "confiidence" of the members of the body. After such a vote the cabinet resigns, and in the British system a new election is held. In other systems a new cabinet is usually formed, अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव।

Nomination. 1. The choice or designation as candidate in an election or for an appointment. 2. The process of such designation. नामीकरण।

Non-Co-Operation. The holding aloof from participation in or collaboration with a government. This has been one of Mahatma Gandhi's methods of obstructing British rule in India. असहयोग।

Non-Intervention. The principle of international law stating that in a state of peace a nation should refrain from interfering with the domestic affairs of another nation. निर्हस्तक्षेप।

Non-Partisan. 1. Composition, as of a commission, or political ticket, without regard to political party affliation of its members. 2. Free from party domination. निःपक्षता।

Non-Recognition Doctrine The doctrine that a state should not recognize a change in status of another state brought about by force. Also called the stimson doctrine.

Non-Sovereign State, Theory of. The Theory of non-sovereign State has been developed by German writers in their attempt to reconcile their idea of attributing sovereignty to the state as a juristic person with that of regarding the component States of the German Federation as States. अप्रभु राज्य का सिद्धान्त।

Non-Agression Pact An Agreement between two countries to abstain from the use of force against each other and to settle

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

any differences by negotiation or arbitration. अनाक्रमण संधि।

Non-Belligerency. A term denoting the attitude of a country which though teachnically neutral openly supports one of the belligetents. अयुद्धशीलता; असमरावस्था।

Notary Public. (British Constitution). A person who attests execution of any deeds or writings, or makes certified copies of them in order to render the same authentic, especially, for use abroad. He is appointed to his office by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and can be removed from office by the Court of Faculties. सार्वजनिक लेख्य प्रमाणक।

Note Verbal. A note verbal is an unsigned document containing a summary of conversations or of events and the like. मौखिक टिप्पणी।

Nuisance. A public or common nuisance is an act which interferes with the enjoyment of a right which all members of the community are entitled to, such as the right to fresh air, to travel on the highways, etc. The remedy for a public nuisance (Which is a misdemeanour) is by indictment, information or injunction at the suit of the Attorney-General, and in certain cases by summary process, or abatement, and if special damage is caused to an individual he has an action for damages or injuncion against the wrong doer.

A private nuisance is a tort consisting of (1) any wrongful disturbance of an easement or other servitude appurtenant to land, (2) the act of wrongfully causing or allowing the escape of deleterious things into another person's land, e. g. water, smoke, smell, fumes, gas, noise, heat, viberations, electricity, disease—germs, animals, and vegetation. Nuisance is commonly a continuing injury, and is actionable only at the suit of the person in possession of the land injuriously affected by it, there must be actual damage to the plaintiff. The remedy for a private nuisance is either by abatement or by action for damages, injunction or mandamus. उपद्रव।

'O'

Obligatory Voting. A compulsory voting which is designed to overcome the indifference of citizens. Though the system obtains in Belgium and some Swiss Cantons, the principle has not been widely adopted as it is apprehended to lead to worse results by forcing unwilling persons to cast their votes. अनिवार्य मतदान।

Obsolete. Unrepealed, but not in force. अप्रयुक्त।

Obstructionism. Policy of putting obstructions. अड़ङ्गा नीति; बाधा डालने की नीति।

Obstructionist. One who impedes legislation, particularly progressive legislation, by utilizing the technical rules of a legislative body to delay action. बाधक; अड़ंगा लगानेवाला।

Occupancy right. The term commonly used in reference to cultivators who have higher rights in the land they cultivate than mere tenents at will. The rights vary in different cases, but generally include right of transfer and of transmission by inheritance and undisturbed

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

possession so long as the stipulated rent is paid. (P. Ramanath Ayar. Law Lexicon) हक़ दखलीकारी; भोगाधिकार।

Occupation. (International Law) Occupation is a term applied to the act by which a state occupies territory.

The exercise of physical control or possession of lands, having the actual use of land (1) by a private person or persons, (2) by the forces of the Crown in time of war, in enemy territory, or at home. कब्ज़ा।

Occupation, Army of. Army occupying a country. कब्जा करनेवाली फ़ौज़।

Occupational Representation. Representation in a legislative body, not on a geographical district basis but on that of business Occupations or Vocations व्यावसायिक प्रतिनिधित्व।

Ochlocracy. Rule by the multitude or the mob.

Offence. Offence is an act committed against law, or omitted where the law requires it, and punishable by it (Tomlin's Law Dictionary). अपराध; गुन्हा।

Officer. Chief Justice Marshal says, "He who performs the duties of a public office is an officer." अधिकारी; अफ़सर।

"The individual who is invested with the authority and is required to perform the duties incid nt to an office is an offier".

Officer Defacto. One in actual possession of an office. कार्यरूपेण अधिकारी; वस्तुतः अधिकारी जो वास्तव में पदारूढ़ हो।

Officer De Jure. One who has lawful right to the office, but who is not in actual possession of the same. विधानतः अधिकारी।

Official. (n) Officer, (adj). Belonging to an officer, Pertaining to public office. अधिकारी सरकारी; शासकीय।

Official Act. Any act done by the officer in his official capacity under colour and by virtue of his office. शासकीय व्यवस्था।

Official Secret Acts. Laws forbidding the disclosure of certain official information.

Ogpu. The soviet secret Police. सोविएट की या गुप्त खुफ़िया पुलिस।

Oligarchy. Artistotle considered obligarchy as a government by a wealthy minority in their own interest, that is it was a perversion of aristocracy.

Professor seeley remarks that an obligarchy is a deranged and diseased aristocracy (Introduction to Political Science). धनिकतन्त्र।

Open City. One which contains no military objectives. खुला नगर।

Open Diplomacy. the publication of international agreements and of pertinent information in the negotiation thereof, as opposed to secret diplomacy. खुली राजनीति; अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौतों का खुला प्रकाशन।

Open Door Policy. An economic policy according to which, all the foreign powers wishing to trade with a backward country, are given equal facilities. No discrimination is practised against the goods or nationals of any foreign country. It means "equality of opportunity". हुकुद्वार नीति।

Open Primary. Primary in which there is no restriction that the members of a party must Vote for the candidates of that party, but all Voters are free to Vote for the Candidates of either party.

Opportunism. "Sacrificing the principles for some temporary advantage." अवसरवाद; मौका परस्ती।

Opportunist. A person who follows the line of least resistance in seizing temporary advantages and easy choices rather

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

than having to a line of principle and long-run policy. अवसरवादी।

Opposition. The party or parties composing that portion of a legislative body which is against the "government", or the party or parties in control. विरोधीदल; प्रतिपक्ष।

Opposition Bench. The benches in the House of Commons occupied by the leaders of the opposition प्रतिपक्ष-आसन।

Oppression. The common law misdemeanour committeed by a public officer who, under colour of his office, wrongfully inflicts upon any person any harm or injury. अत्याचार; उत्पीड़न।

Order-in Council. In Great Britain and other parts of the empire an order issued by the sovereign on the advice of the Privy Council.

(2) An order made by the King "by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council," for the purposes of government, either in virtue of the royal prerogative, as, e. g., declaration of war and peace. the King's regulations for the Army & Navy and legislation for Crown Colonies and Protectorates, or under statutory authority. The latter may be termed subordinate legislation, and is much used in modern times for giving the force of law to the administrative regulations and provisions drawn up by Government Departments e g the Ministry of Health. See Statutory Rules and Orders. सम्राट् की आज्ञा।

Ordinance. A law, decree, or statute (Tomlin's Law Dictionary). अध्यादेश; समयादेश।

Ordinance Power. The power of administrative officials to fill in the gaps and details in the administration of a law by administrative orders अध्यादेश-अधिकार।

Ordinances of Parliament. Acts of Parliament were often called ordinances, but originally there seems to be this difference between them; that as ordinance was but a temporary act, not introducing any new law, but founded on Acts formerly made, and such ordinances might be altered by subsequent ordinances, but an Act of Parliament is a perpetual law, not to be altered but by King, Lords, and Commons (Tomlin's Law Dictionary). पार्लियामेन्ट केआदेश।

Organic Theory of the State. "The theory which regards the state as analogous in structure to a biological organism, and thinks that the relation of the individual to the whole mass is similar to that which exists between the cell and the organism of the living being is known as the organic theorty." (Dr. B. B. Majumdar, Principles of Political Science and Government).

The organic theory, says Jellinek, is one of the oldest and most popular theories concerning the nature of the state. Plato compared the republic to a great man and insisted that the best ordered commonwealth was one whose structural organization resembled most nearly in principal that of the individual. As the whole body feels the pain and sympathises with an injured member, so, he declared, the whole society is affected by injury to each individual of which it is composed (DE Republica). राज्य का सावयव सिद्धान्त।

The political theory that the state is a real physical organism or being, a personality distinct from the people who compose it.

Organization. The core of the party machinery made up of the most dependable party regulars. सङ्गठन।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Outlaw. A person usually wanted for crime, to whom the protection of the law has been denied and for whom often a reward is offered for bringing him in dead or alive. विधान-बहिष्कृत; फरार मुलज़िम ।

'P'

Pacific Blockade. Pacific Blockade is another means of bringing pressure to bear on a recalcitrant state, whereby the aggrieved power blockades the latter's coast or ports in times of peace, without the intention of making war. (The Boedes Lust, 1804).

This has become very common since the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1827 Greece was blockaded by English, French and Russian vessels. Again, France in 1831 blockaded Portugese ports and thus secured reparation for injuries inflicted on French subjects.

The Institute of International Law in 1887 adopted the following rules regarding Pacific Blockade:—"Ships under a foreign flag may enter despite the blockade. The Pacific Blockade may be officially declared and notified and maintained by a sufficient force. The ships of the blockaded Power may be sequestered but they must be restored when the blockade is at an end." प्रशान्त समुद्रीय घेरा ।

Pacification. A peace-making, quieting or appeasiug (Tomlin's Law Dictionary), शान्तिकरण ।

Pacifism. Advocacy of the abolition of War. शान्तिवाद; युद्ध-निवृत्तिवाद ।

Pacifist. Advocate of the abolition of war. शान्तिवादी; युद्ध-निवृत्तिवादी ।

Pact. Covenant, compact. सन्धि; समझौता ।

Pakistan. The holy land. The scheme put forward by Mr. Jinnah to divide India into Moslem and Hindu States. पाकिस्तान ।

Panchayat. A village council. Panchayat is a body composed of some of the wealthy, influential and elderly men of a community or a caste entrusted by the community with the management of their social and religious matters. One of the most important of the institutions of the Hindus which was copied by other communities also in their midst was the system of trusting the power of regulating the internal government of their community to a committee of a few headmen. Such a Committee has been known in India from the most ancient times as the Panchayat. The most powerful weapon in the heads of the Panchayat for enforcing their orders and behests has always been the power of excommunication, which means exclusion from all benefits which a member of the caste is entitled to and ostracism from all social functions and religious rites. (2 I. C. 701 (709) Per Davar. J. पंचायत; (ग्राम) पंचायत ।

Panchayat-Jati. An arbitration by persons of the same caste as the litigant parties. (Wil. Gloss). एक जातीय पंचायत ।

Pan Europe. A term for a European federation or a so-called United States of Europe. युरोपीय संघ; संयुक्त युरोप ।

Pan Germanism. A pre 1914 movement among the Germans advocting annexation

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

of all nearby territory inhabited by German-speaking people, in other words bringing all Germans into the German State. सर्व जर्मन एकीकरणवाद ।

Pan Islamism. A movement to unite all or almost all the Mohammedans into a single political unit. सर्व इस्लामवादी एकीकरणवाद ।

Pantisocracy. PANTISO-CRACY is the name given by Coleridge to a proposed Communist Colonoy, based on the principle of perfect equality. पूर्ण समानता पर आधारित साम्यवादी उपनिवेश ।

Panic. There is said to be a panic, when, owing to a general want of confidence, the community at large is madly realising stocks, shares, and other securities at the best price they will fetch, or rushing to withdraw their deposits from a bank, owing to rumours or fears that it cannot discharge its liabilities. A panic is generally the outcome commercial crisis. (Busines Terms & Phrases by Pitman) आतङ्क ।

Paper Currency. Bank Notes and similar documents which only represent money, but which are made legal tender by the Government as being worth in coin the amount named upon them. (Pitman –Business Terms). काग़ज़ी मुद्रा; काग़ज़ी सिक्का ।

Paper Money. A name given to those documents which only represent money, such as Bank Notes, Promisory Notes, Bill of Exchange, Postal Orders, Money Orders, etc. in contra-distinction to coins. काग़ज़ी सिक्का; काग़ज़ीमुद्रा ।

Paramount. Paramount is a word compounded of two French words (Par and Monter), and it signifies in law, the highest Lord of the Fee (Termes de la ley). सार्वभौम; सर्वोपरि ।

Pardon. The remitting or forging of an offence committed against the king (Jacob. L Dict).

(2) An act of grace, or governmental forgiveness of an offence by which the penalty or crime is legally remitted (49 Am. Rep. 7).

(3) Any exercise of soverign or executive clemency towards the guilty.

The power of pardoning offences in British constitution is one of the prerogatives of the Crown and cannot be delegated to any subject in the realm. it is however, one of the powers usually entrusted to colonial governors. In England it is exercised upon the advice of the Secretary for State (For the Home Department). (Ramnath Ayar. The Law Lexicon). राजक्षमा; मार्फी ।

Parliament, (Indian Constitution.) In the Indian Constitution the Central Legislature is called Parliament. It consists of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People. The President is an integral part of Parliament. All bills passed by the two Houses must have his formal assent and all Acts are enforced and promulgated by him. भारतीय पार्लियामेन्ट; भारतीय संसद ।

Parliament. Parliament comes from the French Word 'Parlement' which means originally a meeting for discussion.

Parliament is the legislative branch of the supreme power of Great Britain; consisting of the King, the Lords Spiritual, Temporal and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, representatives of the Commons of the realm (Tomlin's Law Dict).

In Great Britain the Parliament is both the ordinary legislative body and the constituent assembly. It is legally

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

omnipotent and subject to no restraints except those of a moral and physical character. There is no person or body of persons in Great Britain capable of making rules which can override or derogate from an act of Parliament.

The British Parliament which originated in the thirteenth century, became definitely organised into two Houses in the fourteenth century, wrested a control of the nation's affairs from the King in the seventeenth century, underwent a thorough going democratisation in the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries, is the oldest and the most powerful of modern legislative bodies. It is rightly called the "Mother of Parliaments'. The Jurisdiction, which it exercises, includes the whole domain of government, its power, both in law and in fact, is absolute and unrestricted. It is composed of the Crown and the three estates of the realm, as they are sometimes called, viz. the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal and the Commons. Each of these component parts has its distinct rights and privileges and plays an important role in the government of the country.

Parliamentarian. Skilled parliamentary debator. सभा चतुर ।

Parliamentary Agents. Persons (usually solicitors) who transact the technical business involved in passing private Bills through the Houses of Parliament. पार्लियामेन्टरी एजेन्ट; संसदीय घटक ।

Parliamentary committees. These consist of (1) Committees of the whole House, (2) standing or sectional Committees, (3) select committees, (4) joint committee.

A committee of the whole House, whether in the Lords or the Commons, is really the House of Lords or the House of Commons, as the case may be, presided over by a Chairman instead of by the Lord Chancellor or the Speaker. The standing or sessional committees and the select committee consist in each House of a certain number of members who perform various functions. in connection with Bills Joint Committees consist of equal members of each House. पार्लियामेन्टरी समिति ।

Parliamentary County. It means a county or division of a county returning a member or members to serve in parliament. (Ramnath Ayar–Law Lexicon).

Parliamentary Flag. A flag of truce. सुलह का झंडा ।

Parliamentary Franchise. The right to vote at elections of members of Parliament. The qualification for registration as a voter is (1) be a British subject (born or naturalised), (2) of twenty one years of age (3) under no legal incapacity, (4) resident for a period of six months ending on January 15 or July 15, or (5) in occupation of "business Premises" or not less than £10 annual value, or (6) be the husband of wife of a person with the "business premises" qualification or (7) hold a university degree (not honorary). See Representation of the people Act. 1918, Representation of the people Act 1928 (Equal Franchise) पार्लियामेन्टरी मताधिकारी; संसदीय मताधिकार ।

Parliamentary Government. The Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government. Accordingly, the executive is individually and collectively responsible to the legislature in respect of all its fnnctions and decisions and actions. The legislature controls the executive through legislation, questions, no-confidence motions as well as by controlling the purse. At general elec-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

tions the common people are given an opportunity to give their verdict and elect a new parliament.

This system of Government differs vitally from that of the United States of America where the President is the real executive and the Cabinet is only his shadow. Under the Indian Constitution, however, the President occupies the same position as the king under the English Constitution. He is the head of the state but not of the executive. He represents the nation but does not rule the nation. His place in the administration is that of a ceremonial device on a seal by which the nation's decisions are made known.

The Constitution vests all executive authority of the Union including the Supreme Command of the Defence Forces of India and the power to grant pardon and to remit punishment or to commute the sentence of any convict in the President and provides that it shall be exercised by him in accordance "with the Constition and the Law".

All executive actions of the Government shall be executed in the name of the President. But this does not mean that the President will exercise his authority in an arbitary manner. He will be only a titular head. The real head of the executive will be the Prime Minister and the executive functionary will be the Cabinet i. e. the Council of Ministers. The Indian Constitution ensures the leadership and dominance of the Cabinet and leaves it to Parliament, the courts and the people to keep a check on its actions. **पार्लियामेन्टरी शासन; संसदीय शासन ।**

Parliamentary Government. (in British constitution) Parliamentary system of government is carried on by ministers, taken usually from one or both houses of parliament and who are subject to the control of parliament. This system is found in great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Canada, Australia, South Africa and many other countries. Under such a system the king has very little actual power, the executive power really being exercised by the Ministers subject to the control of the legislature. **पार्लियामेन्टरी शासन; संसदीय शासन ।**

Parliamentary Law. Parliamentary Law, as generally understood, means the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies (Webster's International Dictionary).

The recognized usages of Parliament and legislative assemblies by which their procedure is regulated (Bouv. Law Dict) **पार्लियामेन्टरी क़ानून; संसदीय विधि; संसदीय नियम ।**

Parliamentary Procedure The Customary order and methods of Carrying on the business of a legislative body. **पार्लियामेन्टरी कार्य-प्रणाली ।**

Parliamentary Sovereignty. Parliamentary Sovereignty means that the House of Commons, House of Lords and the Crown acting together can make or unmake any law. It has two aspects.

In its positive aspect it means that Parliament can pass, repeal or alter any law. In its negative aspect it means that there is no authority which can question the legislative power or Omnipotence of Parliament. The power of Parliament extends to very part of the King's colonies and dependencies. **पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रभुता; संसदीय प्रभुता ।**

Prliamentary Stock. A stock or fund either managed by Parliament or paid out of the revenues of the British Government, or, at least, guaranteed by that Government. (Shroude's Judicial

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Dict). पार्लियामेन्टरी जमापूंजी; संसदीय जमापूंजी।

Parliamentary Tax. Parliamentary tax is one which is imposed directly by the Act of Parliament. पार्लियामेण्टरी कर; संसदीय कर; वह कर जो प्रत्यक्षरूप से पार्लियामेन्टरी एक्ट के अनुसार लगाया गया हो।

Parole. It means a temporary release of a convict before the expiration of his term subject to certain conditions. पेरोल।

Party. In its widest sense party means a number of people joined by common opinion on a given subject. There are parties in a Church, a Municipality or a University. As a rule parties recognise some one as leader, who usually is the ablest exponent of the particular views held by the party (Gilchrist). दल।

Party Line The policy or interpretation of policy laid down by a party. दल की नीति।

Party, Political. A political party may be defined as an organised group of citizens who profess to share the same political views and who, by acting as a political unit, try to control the government. The chief aim of a party is to make its own opinions and policy prevail. To do so it is necessary to control the legislature in the state (Gilchrist). राजनैतिक दल; राजनैतिक पक्ष।

Party Spirit. Partiality towards one's own party. दलबंदी; दलगत भावना; दलबंदी का भाव।

Party Systems. In a State there may be two or more parties When there are only two parties the State has a dual system. When the parties are numerous the system is called the multiple party system. दल प्रणाली।

Passive Resistance. Gandhiji says "Passive resistance is a method of securing rights by personal suffering. It is the reverse of resistance by arms. When I refuse to do a thing that is repugnant to my conscience, I use soul-force. For instance, the government of the day has passed a law which is applicable to me. I do not like it. If by using violence I force the Government to repeal the law, I am employing what may be termed body force If I do not obey the law and accept the penalty for its breach, I use soul-force. It involves sacrifice of self." निष्क्रिय प्रतिरोध।

Passport. A written permission given by a belligerent to enemy subjects or others, allowing them to travel within his territory (Oppenheim). पासपोर्ट; प्रवास-अनुमतिपत्र।

Patent. 1. An exclusive right granted by a state to an inventor or a corporation to exploit an invention for a limited number of years. 2. the instument which conveys title to public land. पेटेन्ट; स्वाधिकार।

Paternal Government. A paternal government is one whose functions are not limited merely to restraining wrongdoing and protection of private rights, but which goes farther and endeavours to promote by various means the social well-being of the people. It undertakes to perform for society many services which might be performed as easily through private initiative, on the ground that they can be more efficiently and economically done by the government than by private individuals. Such a government may own and operate various industries, conduct business like insurance, provide pension for the old, the sick and the infirm and in various ways care for the social interests of the people. (Garner). पैतृक शासन।

Paternalistic. Pertaining to a State which treats its citizens somewhat in the manner a father treats his children, that is, by closely controlling their private

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

affairs. पितृत्व भावनावादी; वह राज्यसंस्था जिसमें प्रजा के साथ पुत्रवत् व्यवहार किया जाता है।

Patriarchal Theory. "The Patriarchal theory of society" observes Main "is the theory of its origin, separate families held together by the authority and protection of the eldest valid male ascendant". पैतृक सिद्धान्त।

Patrimonial, State. A patrimonial state is one in which not only the political soverignty but also the ownership of the land embraced within the territorial limits of the state is attributed to the ruler. That is, the king not only exercises soverignty over the land, but dominion also, he is not only ruler but proprietor also. The idea of such a relation is frequently referred to in the literature of antiquity. It occupied an important place in early Germanic Law and in a sense was the basis of the feudal system. The patrimonial state was recognised by the early writers on international law like Grotius, Pufendorf, Wolf and others (Jellinek). पितृसत्ताक राज्य।

Patriotism. Devotion to one's Country. स्वदेश भक्ति।

Paymaster-General. The officer who makes the payments out of public money required for the Government Departments, by issuing drafts on the Bank of England. वेतनदाता।

Penal Law. A penal law is a statute which imposes a penalty. Penal Laws are those which imposes punishment for an offence. दंडविधान; फौज़दारी क़ानून।

Penal Servitude. The punishment substituted for transportation by the Penal Servititude Acts, 1853 and 1857. It may be for life or any period not less than three years. See also the penal Servititude Act 1926. आजन्म कारावास; दंडित कारावास।

People. A term is defined as "a population having a common language and literature, a common tradition and history, common customs, and a common consciousness of rights and wrongs, inhabiting territory of a geographical unity (Burgess).

Bluntschli defines people as "a union of masses of man of different occupations and social strata in a hereditary society of common spirit, feeling and race, bound together, especially by language and customs in a common civilization which gives them a sense of unity and distinction from all foreigners, quite apart from the bond of the state". लोक।

People's Commissaries. The Council of People's commissaries of the U. S. S. R. is the executive and directive organ of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S R. and is formed by the latter body. It consists of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, People's Commissaries for Foreign affairs etc. etc. जन कमिसरी।

People's Commissarit of Health. The principal health department in Soviet Russia, which directs the entire health service in the country, according to plan. In June 1918 the People's Commissariat of Health was created. It was the first independent health department in history. The young Commissariat immediately found itself confronted with exteremely difficult and responsible problems The situation was unquestionable grave. During the years of civil war in Russia, the country was in the throes of epidemics, typhus was almost everywhere, cholera appeared in many places, and, in a few plague. The epidemic of typhus was particularly widespread, no accurate statistics were possible in those years. Some ten millions of people had typhus. The white Armies in the east and south, retreating under the pressure of the Red Army, left in the larger cities whole warehouses filled with one unburried

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

corpses of people who had died from typhus. The difficulties of the commissariat were further aggravated by the fact that many of the doctors, particularly in the towns, the most highly qualified remained hostile to the Soviets during the early years of the November Revolution.

Nevertheless, it was precisely during these difficult years that the advantages of the Soviet system of health-protection and of the organization of a single commissariat of Health became apparent. The medical system was gradually brought into order, an economical and national distribution of the supply of medicines was achieved. Measures were immediately taken for the production in the U. S. S. R. of a number of medicines. Leaflets and pamphlets of a sanitary educational character flooded the country. At the 7th Congress of Soviets, held in 1919 Lenin summed up the situation in the pithy phrase, "Either socialism will defeat the louse, or the louse will defeat socialism".

The entire population was aroused for the struggle against typhus. In the factories and in the dwellings, worker's committees were organised to enforce cleanliness, the women taking a particularly active part in them, the network of bath—houses, laundries, disinfection chambers and hospitals for infectious patients grew apace. आरोग्य-कमिसरी।

People. Government by the. The Draft Constitution envisages a democratic government and defines India as a sovereign democratic republic. In other words, India will have a system of government in which the average citizen has direct access to the sources of authority. The right to political power thus means not only the right to vote or choose representatives but also the right to hold and be chosen for any office. For the first time in the modern history of India, the Constitution confers shat right on all adult persons, that is people who have attained the age of 21, and removes all discriminations based on birth, wealth, colour, race or sex. By a single stroke of the pen the Constitution transforms, for instance, the status of the Indian ryots who form seventy per cent of the population. They become genuine political masters of India. By parliamentary government and universal adult franchise, the Government becomes accountable to the people and to the representatives. The head of the State has only nominal functions and acts on the advice of his ministers. लोक-शासन।

Peril. Imminent or impending danger. आतङ्क।

Permanent Tenant. Permanent tenant means a holder of khoti land who has a right of occupancy in such land. स्थायी कृषक।

Personal Unions. Where two or more states, wholly separate and distinct in their external and internal relations, are associated together under the same reigning soverign, we have, what is called, a personal union. The only bond of connection is the corwn. Each of the associated states is entirely independent of the other; each has its own constitution and laws, its own citizenship and local institutions. The acts of their common sovereign in relation to each of the member states have no application within the territories of the other nor any binding effect upon its citizens. Indeed the subjects or citizens of the one are foreigners to the other. Though physically the same person, the soverign possesses two distinct legal personalities and may enjoy widely different powers and attributes in the different states composing the union. He may be an

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

absolute ruler in one and a constitutional ruler in the other (Garner). वैयक्तिक संघ।

Petition of Right. This is an ancient common law remedy against the Crown, for obtaining possession or restitution of either real or personal property, and is said to owe its origin to Edward I. (Daniell's Chancery Practice). अधिकार-प्रार्थनापत्र।

(2) The mode by which a subject can claim relief from the Crown for certain kinds of injury arising from the acts of the Crown or its contract. The petition may be presented in any of the divisions of the High Court on the Home Secretary granting his fiat for that purpose (Petition of Right Act, 1860, S. 1) (2) (The statute 3 Car. 1, C 1.)

Philistine. One who believes in and hopes for 'socialism' but who trembles at the spectacle of class battles and collapses in the first test in struggle. Heine's humorous characterisation of the Philistine, quoted by Lenin, ran "what is a Philistine? A holly gut, full of fear and hope. May God have pity on him." निर्बल समाजवादी।

Picketing. A term applied to the system employed by working men on strike, who intercept other labourers going to the factory or any other industrial concern and prevail upon them to desist from doing any work. धरना।

Piracy. A sea term for robbery, committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. नौदस्युता; समुद्रीय-डकैती।

Plebiscite. Leacock says;—"plebiscite is a vote of the poople used as an expression of opinion without having any binding force and intended as a guide to policy". सर्वजनमत-ग्रहण।

Plenipotentiary. (Person) invested with full powers, esp, as ambssador deputed to act at discretion.

Plot. Conspiracy or secret design. षड्यन्त्र।

Plural Executive. The system of government in which political and administrative power is conferred upon more than one person.

History furnishes some examples of the plural form of executive. In ancient Athens the executive power was split up into fragments and divided between generals, archons, etc., each being independent of the other. The Roman constitution for a long time provided for two consuls, each of whom was invested, not with a part of the executive power, but the whole of it and each could in effect veto the action of his colleagues. France after the Revolution experimented with the plural form of executive under several different constitutions.

At the present time, the executive, in every state, with one exception, is organised on the single headed principle. The exception, is found in the constitution of the Swiss republic, which vest the executive power in a council of seven persons. One of the seven bears the title and dignity of President of Confideration and performs the ceremonial duties of the executive office, but, in reality, he is merely a chairman of the council and shares the executive power equally with his colleagues. He is in no sense the supreme head of the administration and carries no greater responsibility than his fellow councilors (Garner).

Plural Voting. It has been contended by many that universal suffrage without taking into consideration the differences of wealth, age and education does not conduce to the development of a representative public opinion. They say that those who are more capable and efficient should be allowed to exercise a wider discretion than the ordinary electors. To this end in some countries the system

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

of plural voting obtains. Under this system the same men possessing properties in different constituencies may vote in all these constituencies. Again some electors may exercise their votes several times as owners of properties, payers of income tax and as graduates of universities But with the progress of education and democratic ideas in all countries this system is gradually dying out. In India, the system of plural voting has been abolished though graduates of the University and the electors of the land-holders constituency have been allowed to exercise a special second vote by the Act of 1935. (Dr. Biman Bihari Majumdar, Principles of Political Science and Government). बहुमतदान।

Point of Order. In parliamentary law a question raised by a member as to whether the action being taken is appropriate under the rules. शङ्का का प्रश्न; आदेश बिन्दु।

Police. A department of the state charged with the preservation of public peace, law and order, the safety of the community.

The word 'Police' shall include all persons who shall be enrolled under the Police Act. पुलिस; पौरिक।

Police Commissioner. Police Commissioner means the Commissioner of Police of Bombay, and the Presidency Towns. पुलिस कमिश्नर; पुलिस-प्रदेष्टा।

Police Constable. Policeman. पुलिस का सिपाही।

Police Court. An inferior court exercising a limited jurisdiction over offences of a criminal nature. पुलिस-कचहरी; पुलिस-न्यायालय।

A court for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the Police.

Police Force. A term commonly understood to refer to the body of men appointed to preserve the peace and good order of the city or town. पुलिसदल।

Police General Inspector. The Police Officer of the highest rank. पुलिस का सर्वोपरि अधिकारी।

Police Inspector. A superior officer of Police usually ranking just above a Sub-Inspector of Police and below the Superintendent. पुलिस इन्सपेक्टर; पौरिक परिदर्शक।

Police Jurisdiction. A 'Police Jurisdiction' means the right to regulate and govern a city or state and also to secure a public peace and order of its inhabitants. पुलिस-अधिकार क्षेत्र; पौरिक अधिकार-क्षेत्र।

Police Officer. It means an officer in charge of a Police Station, a police officer making an investigatian under Chapter XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, or any other Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector. पुलिस-अधिकारी।

Police Power. The power of a State to regulate the activities of individuals for the protection of public safety, morals, health, and general welfare.

Police State. A State in which ultimate governmental administration and enforcement is not carried out by the regular administrative and judicial organs of the government so much as by the arbitrary power of the police of the state, particularly including the secret police.

Political. The word 'Political' is defined to be pertaining to the policy or administration of the state

'Political' means that which pertains to the Government of the nation. In this sense it includes the entire system of its laws-constitutional and statutory. राजनैतिक; राजकीय।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Political Agent. The Principal Officer representing the Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of a State. **पोलिटिकल एजन्ट।**

Political Consciousness. Under this general heading may be grouped a number of elements, which, working along side religion and kinship, helped in the development of the state. Underlying all other elements in state formation, including kinship and religion is political consciousness, the supreme element. Political consciousness imples the existance of certain ends to be attained through political organisation. **राजनैतिक चेतना।**

Political Discretion. 'Political Discretion' embraces, combines or considers all circumstances events and projects, foreign or domestic that affect the national interest (P. Ramnatha Ayar-Law Lexicon). **राजनैतिक विवेक।**

Political Division. A Political division of the state is a division formed for the more effectual or convenient exercise of political power. **राजनैतिक विभाजन।**

Political Ideal. "To me political power is not an end but one of the means of enabling people to better their condition in every department of life. Political power means capacity to regulate national life through national representatives. If national life becomes so prefect as to become self-regulated, no representation becomes necessary. There is then a state of enlightened anarchy. In such a state everyone is his own ruler. He rules himself in such a manner that he is never a hinderance to his neighbour. In the ideal state, therefore, there is no political power because there is no state. But the ideal never fully realized in life. Hence the classical statement of Thoreau that, that government is best which governs the least." (Gandhiji) **राजनैतिक आदर्श।**

Political Liberty. Political liberty, in its modern meaning, is practically synonymous with democracy in which every citizen has a direct or indirect share in the managemet of the government of his country (See "Principles of Political Science by Gilchrist). **राजनैतिक स्वतन्त्रता।**

Political Party. (See Party, Political). **राजनैतिकदल।**

Political Philosophy. Political philosophy is said to be concerned with the theoretical or speculative consideration of the fundamental principles and essential characteristics of the materials and phenomena with which political science has to deal. It investigates the development of political thought, and enquire into the foundation of political authority. It analyses, classifies and forms judgements upon the essential attributes of the state. It is concerned rather with generalisations than with particulars, and predicates essential qualities. Again it is said that while political science furnishes us with the results of logical thinking upon the nature and forms of concrete political institutions, political philosophy inquires into the foundations of the first principles which underlie them (Garner). Political philosophy deals with the fundamental problems of the nature of the state, citizenship, questions of duty and right and political ideals (Gilchrist). **राजनैतिकदर्शन।**

Political Obligations As there are civil and political rights so there are Civil & Political obligations. But nowhere are obligations more serious than in regard to political rights. Government is a difficult art and wrong moves may have grave consequences. So it is the duty of every person to shake off all prejudices and partiality to try to obtain correct information and to mind the good of all.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

He is to treat the suffrage as a sacred trust and decline to be moved by any considerations, private or sectional except the public good, in casting the vote. If elected, he is morally bound, along with others assiduosuly to think out measures of public good and do his level best for their execution. Those placed in offiice should, so to say, live for the public, directing all their thoughts and actions to the social good. Political obligations are not merely of an intelectual character They are also obligations of honesty and what is called public spirit or social service. The great thing is to stear clear of considerations of family, class, caste or sect and aims directly at the good of all". राजनैतिक इतिकर्त्तव्यता।

Political Offence. An offence committed in connection with or as part of political disturbances. The Extradition Act, 1870, s. 3, provides that a fugitive offender shall not be surrendered by this country for a political offence. राजनैतिक अपराध।

Political Party. A political party means a body of persons who entertains the same or similar views regarding the important problems of the state and who are bound to promote the national interest by administering the country in accordance with certain principles which they enunciate. The members of each party hold the same opinion on a particular question of public policy and give up their minor points of difference. Each party must have an organisation which ensures unity among the members and aims at increasing the number of its supporters. The political party which is supported by the majority of citizens gets control of the government and carries on administration so long as it remains in that proud position. राजनैतिक दल।

Political Power. Political power embraces all governmental powers and functions. राजनैतिक शक्ति; राजनैतिक अधिकार।

Political Prisoner. A person in custody or imprisoned for a political offence. राजनैतिक बंदी।

Political Rights. A "Political Right" is defined by Anderson to be "a right exercisable in the administration of Government." "Political rights" consist in the power to participate directly or indirectly in the establishment or management of government. राजनैतिक अधिकार।

Political Refugee. A person who has had to flee from his homeland because he holds political opinions not acceptable to the government of his home state. राजनैतिक शरणार्थी।

Political Science. Accordiug to Seeley "Political Science investigates the phenomena of Government." Political science is the science which deals with the organisation and government of states.

Political science, as Gilchrist remarks, is that which deals with the general problems of the state and government. राजनैतिक विज्ञान; राजनीतिशास्त्र।

Political Sovereignty. That body is politically sovereign or supreme in a state the will of which is ultimately obeyed by the citizens of the state. In this sense of the word the electors of Great Britain may be said to be, together with the crown and the lords, or perhaps, in strict accuracy, independently of the King and the Peers, the body in which sovereign power is vested. For, as things now stand, the will of the electorate is sure, ultimately, to prevail on all subjects to be determined by the British Government (Dicey—Law of Constitution.) राजनैतिक प्रभुता।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Political Theory. The study of the philosophy of the state and government or a particular idea thereof. राजनैतिक सिद्धान्त।

Politician. A person with a direct interest in politics either as a successful or unsuccessful aspirant for public office or as one of the workers in a party organization. राजनीतिज्ञ; मुत्सद्द।

Politics This word is derived from the Greek Word 'Police' meaning a city, with its derivatives 'Politics' a citizen and the adjective 'Politikos', Civic. राजनीति।

According to its true original meaning 'politics' comprehend everything that concerns the government of the country.

Politics, Practical. The term is concerned with the actual administeration of the affairs of government. व्यवहारिक राजनीति।

Politics, Theoretical. It deals with the fundamental characteristics of the state, such as the origin, nature, attributes and ends of the state and the principles of political organisation and administration. सैद्धान्तिक राजनीति।

Polity. 1. The form or constitution of the Civil government of a state. 2. A State. राज्यशासन-विधि; राज्य।

Poly-National State. The combination of different nations in one state, is said to form a poly-national state.

"The combination of different nations in one state" बहुराष्ट्रीय राज्य।

Poll. Taking a vote at an election or on a motion. At a general meeting of members of a company, etc., question are decided in the first place by a show of hands, but there is a right of members to demand a poll, unless expressly excluded, and if demanded, it must be taken. The usual method is to require the persons present in person (or normally, by proxy) to sign a paper headed "For" or "Against" the motion. The poll is taken by counting these votes. (See Challange of Jurors, Deed Poll.) मतदान; मुंड।

Poll Tax. A tax upon every Poll or head, that is to say, upon every person. प्रति व्यक्तिकर; प्रतिमुंडकर।

Polling Place. The place where the voters come on the proper days to cast their ballots in a popular election. मतदान स्थान।

Poor Law. The law which relates to the public or compulsory relief of the indigent poor. दरिद्ररक्षा-क़ानून।

Popular. Pertaining to the people or that which is representative of most of the people. लोकप्रिय; जनसम्बन्धी।

Popular Election. This phrase means an election which is participated in by the people at large. लोक-निर्वाचन; सार्वजनिक निर्वाचन।

Popular Front. Political collaboration of communists, socialists and other democratic parties against Fascism, put forward by the Communist International in 1935. The popular Front platform provided for common resistance to Fascism and a number of social reforms on a radically democratic basis (Walter Theimer-Political Dictionary). लोक-मोर्चा।

Popular Government A popular government is one which is composed of persons elected by the people from their own ranks. These elected representatives hold office only for brief period of time at the expiry of which they return to their private walks. लोकप्रिय सरकार; लोकप्रिय शासन।

Popular Sovereignty. (INDIAN CONSTITUTION) The Draft Constitution seeks to enshrine the sovereignty of the people

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

and establish a constitutional government, which, according to Woodrow Wilson, is "one whose powers have been adapted to the interests of the people and maintainance of individual liberty"

The Objectives Resolution unequivocally lays down that the ultimate sovereignty, both in the Union and the units, shall rest with the people and the principle has been incorporated in the preamble of the Draft Constitution, "We the people of India, it reads, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution" लोकप्रिय प्रभुत्व ;लोकप्रियशासक।

Popular Sovereignty. The phrase "Popular Sovereignty" roughly means the power of the masses as contrasted with the power of an individual ruler or of the classes. It implies manhood suffrage with each individual having only one vote and the control of the legislature by the representatives of the people. जनप्रभुत्व।

Popular Sovereignty, Theory of:—This theory goes to locate the sovereign power in the people composing the State. It owes its origin to the forceful writings of anti-monarchical writers of the modern age. Rousseau in his monumental work, 'the social contract' expounded the theory with all vehemence he could command and went so far as to reduce the government to the position of a servant executing the sovereign will of the people, the general will.

In modern times the best exposition of the theory is to be found in the writings of prof. Ritchie. According to him people constitute the sole repository of sovereign power and do actually exercise such power directly by exercising their franchise and indirectly by influencing legislation, and by threat of rebellion they can at any time annihilate the existing government and establish another of their own choice. लोकप्रिय शासन के सिद्धान्त।

Port Authority. A governmental body administering the regulations for movement of goods and people to, from and within a sea, lake or river port. बन्दरगाह के अधिकारी।

Portfolio. Term sometimes used to refer to a government department or ministry. In certain countries ministers are added to the Cabinet as general advisers without being placed at the head of a government department. Such persons are called ministers without portfolio. मन्त्री का कार्य्य-विभाग।

Positive Law. That part of law which consists of rules imposed by a sovereign on his subjects. Law proper as opposed to moral law, and so on. विध्यात्मक विधान।

Possibilism. A term applied to the Socialist theories of the French Socialists Allemane, Malen and Brousse. In 1881 they formed a new group whose idea was to divide the socialists demands, some of which could be rendered possible at once. सम्भावनावाद।

Pour Parler. French term meaning an informal discussion, as before drawing up a treaty. अनियमित वादानुवाद।

Power. 1. The authority of right of a government or state to act. 2. The ability to compel compliance. 3. Synonym for state, for example, a great power. शक्ति; अधिकार; राज्याधिकार; क्षमता; राज्यशक्ति।

Power Politics. International political relations in which states pursue the enlargement of their own power as an end in itself, and in which they stand ready to use their power, ultimately, measured by the threat or use of military force, as the chief means for enlarging that power. अधिकार-लिप्सा; स्वाधिकार बढ़ाने की अभिलाषा।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Preamble. An introduction or preface to a law or constitution giving its purposes. प्रस्तावना; पूर्व पीठिका ।

Prefect. The administrative head of the French department. फ्रान्स का शासनाधीश; अधिनायक ।

Preferential system. अनुग्रहात्मक पद्धति; रियायत की पद्धति ।

Preferential Voting. A system of proportional voting in which the voter votes for several candidates indicating his first, second, and other preferences. अनुग्रहात्मक मतदान ।

Prerogative. The word 'prerogative' properly implies sovereign right. Jacob difines it as "that power, pre-eminence, or privilege which the king hath and claimeth over and beyond other persons and above the ordinary course of the common la v in right of his crown".

"Prerogative is a word of large extent including all the rights, which by law, the king hath as chief of the kingdom, and as entrusted with the execution of the laws" (Tomlin's Law Dict.). परमाधिकार; विशेषाधिकार ।

Premier. Head of a cabinet; Prime Minister. प्रधानमन्त्री ।

Prerogative Courts. Distinct tribunals for the establishment of Wills and administration of the assets of men dying either with or without wills are variously called "prerogative Courts" "Probate Courts" "Surrogate Courts" & "Orphan Courts." परमाधिकारी न्यायालय ।

Prerogative Legislation. Prerogative legislation is a term applied to that legislative power which is in the Crown only. (Ency of the Laws of England). सम्राट् का विधि (क़ानून) निर्माण-अधिकार ।

Prerogative of Mercy. दया का परमाधिकार ।

Prerogative Writ. The phrase means a writ issued not as an ordinary writ of strict right, but at the discretion of the sovereign acting through that court in which the sovereign is supposed to be personally present (Ramanatha Ayar Law Lexicon). परमाधिकारयुक्त समादेश ।

(2) Writs issued from the superior Courts for the purpose of preventing inferior Courts or officials, from exceeding the limits of their legitimate sphere of action, or of compelling them to exercise their functions in accordance with the law, to assure the full measure of justice to the King's subjects. These writs are (1) Habeas Corpus, (2) Certiorari, (3) Prohibitions, (4) Mandamus, (5) Quo Warranto (6) Ne Exeat Regno (7) Procedendo. They are within the jurisdiction of the King's Bench Division.

The administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1933, s. 5, provided for amendment of procedure as to the writs numbered (2)—(4) above.

Prescription. (International Law)—Prof. Oppenheim defines it as—"the acquisition of sovereignty over a territory through which continuous and undisturbed exercise of sovereignty over it during such a period as is necessary to create under the influence of historical development the general conviction that the present condition of things is in conformity with international order." (Oppenheim—Internation Law). परम्पराधिकार ।

Presidency. The word denotes the territories subject to the Government of a Presidency. (Indian Penal Code, S. 18). प्रेसिडेन्सी महाप्रान्त ।

President Election of. The President will be indirectly elected by electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislatures

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

of the States. The election will be by the method of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. The President being a nominal head, direct election was considered unnecessary. Moreover, it is difficult to provide a suitable electoral machinery for all the adult voters, that is for about 188 million people.

In the presidential election, the number of votes, each elected member of the legislature of a particular State can cast, will be ascertained by a method which will be clear from the following example given in the Constitution:

"The population of Bombay is 20,849,840 Let us take the total number of elected members in the Legislative Assembly of Bombay to be 208 (i. e. one member representing one lakh of the population). To obtain the number of votes, which each such elected member will be entitled to cast at the election of the President, we have first to divide 20.849,840 (which is the population) by 208 (which is the total number of elected members) and then to divide the quotient by 1000. In this case, the quotient is 100,239. The number of votes which each such member will be entitled to cast would be 100,239/1000, i.e. 100 (disregarding the remainder 239 which is less than five hundred)".

In the case of an elected member of either House of Parliament i. e. the Central Legislature, he can cast such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes to be cast by all the elected members of the legislatures of the States by the total number of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament. **अध्यक्ष का निर्वाचन।**

Presidential Government. A presidential system of government is one in which the executive authority is conferred on a president or a governor elected for a specific term of years and his political acts and policies are not subject to the control of the legislature. He is not obliged to resign when he loses the confidence of the legislature. The legislature may refuse to pass the laws which he recommends or appropriate the money he asks for, it may disapprove and condemn his political policies, it may criticise and censure, but he continues to hold office and to govern until the end of his term. He is aided by a cabinet each member of which is at the head of a great executive department and collectively they are his official advisers. **राष्ट्रपतिक सरकार।**

Presidential System. The Presidential System consists of the President, who is the real executive head of the state. He is elected by the people for a term of years and is not removable by the legislature except by the rare process of impeachment. He is not a member of the legislature, but entitled to address it. **राष्ट्रपतिक प्रणाली।**

Presidency Town. It means the local limits, for the time being, of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature of Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be. **महाप्रान्तीय नगर।**

Press Campaign. Paper propaganda. **समाचार पत्रों का प्रचार।**

Press Gallary. Place for news paper reporters in a meeting or legislative Assembly. **सभा में संपादकों के बैठने का स्थान।**

Price-Fixing. 1. The process of determining prices to prevent undue rise and fluctuation. 2. Process of agreement among dealers on a given price for a

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

product to prevent the normal effects of competition. मूल्य-निर्धारण ।

Primary. A method of nominating party candidates for public office by a popular election

Primary Election. Primary election is defined as "a popular election held by members of a particular political party for the purpose of choosing delegates to a convention empowered to nominate candidates for that party, to be voted for at an approaching election" (Lawrance-Law Dictionary), प्राथमिक लोक-निर्वाचन ।

Primary Government. The pure democracy, where citizens assemble in mass meeting and enact the laws of the state and frame administrative regulations, is of course, the nearest approach to what we call "Primary Government" (Garner). प्राथमिक लोक-शासन; विशुद्धलोकतन्त्र ।

Primary Meeting. A "Primary Meeting," within the meaning of election laws, is an organized assemblage of electors or delegates representing a political party. प्राथमिक निर्वाचक सभा ।

Prime Minister. The responsible head of a ministry or executive government. प्रधानमन्त्री ।

Prime Ministery (British Constitution) Another device to preserve solidarity is the leadership of the premier. His office was not recognised by law until 1906. although for more than a century no public office was comparable with it in volume of actual power. He is the guiding force in the Ministery and more particularly in the Cabinet. He presides at Cabinet meetings and advises his colleagues upon matters affecting the administration's welfare. He holds the office of the First Lord of the Treasury in particular, but in general, he exercises supervision and control over all other departments. He is the link between the Cabinet the Crown and parliament. On behalf of the Cabinet, he advises the Sovereign and Communicates to him information concerning ministerial acts and proceedings in Parliament. In the House, he is the Leader thereof, represents the Cabinet as a whole, makes necessary statements and speaks upon every general or important projected piece of legislation. प्रधान-मन्त्रित्व ।

Primogeniture. The rule that the oldest son inherits the entire estate of his father. ज्येष्ठाधिकार ।

Priority. A privileged position granting precedence. अग्राधिकार, अग्रिमता, पहल ।

Private International Law. Rules governing the relations of individuals who belong to different states. निजी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधान या क़ानून ।

(2) "Private International Law" says Prof. Westake, "is that department of national law which arises from the fact that there are in the world different territorial jurisdictions possessing different laws", (Westake, Private International Law).

(3) That branch of the law of a country which relates to cases more or less subject to the law of other countries.

Private and Public Moral Law. It is suggested that if Acts of Parliament are opposed to the principles of morality i.e. private moral law or to the doctrines of International law, i.e. public moral law, they are invalid. By this it is meant that parliament cannot make any law

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

opposed to private or public morality. This assertion is to be taken in a very restricted sense. In theory, there is no such limitation on the power of Parliament. Even if Parliament passed an Act opposed to morality, it will still be law. The advocates of morality go even so far as to assert that the Courts will refuse to enforce such laws. In reality, this only means that judges will give such meaning and interpretation to the Statute as may be consistant with the doctrines of private or international morality. In doing so, they will presume that Parliament did not intend to violate those doctrines. But under no circumstances can this doctrine repeal or over-ride the law enacted by Parliament. निजी और सार्वजनिक नैतिक नियम।

Private Bills. Both Government bills and private member's bill are public bills, if they affect the general interests of the state and have for their object the promotion of common good. A private bill, on the other hand, is one which has in view the interests of some particular locality, person or class of persons. The most common object of such bills is to enable persons to enter into combinations to undertake works of public utility, such as, building of railways or harbours, the supply of gas, electricity or water and such other enterprize. The promoters as well as opponents of such bills have to pay the prescribed fees. निजी बिल; निजी अधिपत्र।

Privilege. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company or class, beyond the common advantages of other citizens.

'Privileges' are liberties and franchises granted to an office, place, town, or manor, by the kings' great charter letters, patent or Act of Parliament (Terms delaley).

Privilege is an exemption from some duty, burden, or attendance, to which certain persons are entitled. (Tomlin's Law Dictionary). विशेषाधिकार; विशेष सुविधा।

Privilege, Parliamentary. The right of a member of a legislative body not to be held accountable outside that body for any statements made there. संसदीय विशेषाधिकार; पार्लियामेन्ट के सदस्यों का विशेषाधिकार: इस अधिकार के अनुसार पार्लियामेन्ट का सदस्य पार्लियामेन्ट के अन्दर दिये हुए किसी वक्तव्य के लिये बाहर जिम्मेदार नहीं हो सकता।

Privileged Question. In parliamentary practice a motion which takes precedence over other motions. पार्लियामेन्ट में लिया जानेवाला सर्व प्रथम प्रस्ताव।

Privileges and Immunities. Exceptions to the ordinary opperations of the laws. विशेषधिकार और विमुक्ति।

Privy Council. Council to advice the sovereign on matters of state It existed in England from early times. It comprises members from the most distinguished men in the realm, and includes the Royal Princes and Archibishops, the principal officers of the state and of the Royal Household and has a Lord President, appointed by Letters Patent. It grants Charters of incorporation. प्रिवी कौन्सिल।

Privy Purse. In England the allowance from the Civil List for the personal use of the sovereign. It is dealt with according to the King's direction by the Privy Purse Office The amount is £110,000 per annum. सम्राट् या राजा का निजी खर्च।

Privy Seal. One of the three recognised Royal Seals. श्रीमुद्रा।

Prize. An enemy or neutral merchant Vessel Seized by a belligerent during war. युद्ध के समय शत्रुदेश या तटस्थ देश का पकड़ा हुआ व्यापारी जहाज।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Prize Bounty. Prize bounty or Headmoney is the sum awarded by the government to the officers and crew of any ship of war that has taken or destroyed an enemy armed ship. सामरिक जहाजों के नाविकगणों को शत्रु जहाज नष्ट करने के उपलक्ष्य में दिया जानेवाला पुरस्कार।

Prize Court. Court to deal with prizes of war, i. e. ships and goods captured at sea. Such courts are set up by the countries concerned upon the outbreak of hostilities. पारितोषिक न्यायालय।

Process-Verbal. A process verbal is the official record or minutes of the daily proceeding of a conference and of the provisional conclusions arrived at and is usually signed by the representatives of the parties (Oppenheim.)

Professions, Representation of. The idea that not only political party but also every class, profession, and important economic and social interest in the state should be separately represented in the legislature. (Garner). व्यावसायिक प्रतिनिधित्व।

Profiteering. Selling of commodities at an exhorbitant price. नफ़ाखोरी।

Proletarian Revolution. The seizure of the political power by the working class, with the establishment of Soviet government as the political form of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. The workers then proceed to build socialist and, ultimately, communist Society. "The intellectual and moral driving force of this transformation (The Socialist Revolution) is the proletariat, the physical carrier trained by capitalism itself. (Lenin). श्रमजीवी क्रान्ति।

Prohibition. A term which means the control and regulation of the liquor traffic by legislation. In 1920 prohibition was applied in 33 states of the U. S. A. America 'went dry', the manufacture and sale of alcholic drinks, being prohibited.

Congress Ministries in India launched upon a scheme of total prohibition.

Government action which prohibits by law the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. शराबबंदी; मद्यपान-निषेध।

Promulgate. 1. To publish or declare a law or decree. 2 To put into effect a law or decree by publication प्रकाशित करना; जारी करना।

Property Qualification. A very common qualification for the exercise of a vote is the property qualification. The theory underlying the property qualification is that only those who own a certain amount of property may fairly be regarded as having a stake in the country. One aspect of this qualification is that only those who pay taxes should be allowed to vote (Gilchrist). सम्पत्तिक योग्यता।

Proletariat. A term applied to the class of society consisting of men who live from day to day and are never safe for the morrow. Their hands and their power to work are their only source of income. (Doctor Angelo S. Rappoport, Dict. of Socialism).

The Class of wage-earners without any property of their own and who depend on the sale of their labour. श्रमजीवी वर्ग।

Proportional Representation. A proportional representation is a system of representation in the legislature by which each party or group of electors within the state may find opportunities for representation in proportion to their total voting strength. The system protects minorities from being altogether swamped by majorities. अनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व।

Proposal. In internation Law it means a document comprising an offer submitted by one state to another. प्रस्ताव।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Proprietory Right. Right of ownership. स्वामित्व का अधिकार ।

Protective Custody. Detention of an individual, presumably, to see that no harm befalls him. रक्षात्मक हिरासत; रक्षात्मक संरक्षण ।

Protocol. The rough of any document, usually, used in reference to diplomatic documents.

(2) An International agreement usually of a supplementary nature and of a less formal and important character than a treaty. संधिपत्र की पांडुलिपि; अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उप-सन्धि पत्र ।

Province. Province has been defined to mean any presidency, division, province or territory, over which the powers of any local legislature, for the time being, extended (Indian Councils' Act 1893).

Province includes any division of Free India having a court of the last resort Act IXL (Succession) S. 2 प्रान्त ।

Provincial Autonomy. A term means a system of government wherein the provincial government would be carried on by an executive responsible to a popularly elected legislature. प्रान्तीय स्वराज्य ।

Provisional Government. A provincial government is one temporarily established in anticipation of and to exist and continue until another shall be instituted and organized in its stead. कार्यनिर्वाही सरकार; कामचलाऊ सरकार ।

Provincial Legislature. Each Province shall have a Legislature consisting of His Majesty as represented by the Governor and one or two chambers. The Provinces of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam shall have bicameral legislature. Where there are two chambers they are known respectively as the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and where there is only one chamber, it is known as Legislative Assembly. प्रान्तीय धारासभा ।

Provincial Executive. The provincial Executive in India consists of (1) Governor with his executive council (who are in charge of the Reserved subjects) (2) the Governor with his Ministers, (who are in charge of the Transferred subjects). प्रान्तीय शासक ।

Provincial Subjects. (See Provincial Autonomy). प्रान्तीय विषय ।

Proviso. A clause in a deed or other instrument beginning "Provided always that" (in Latin, Proviso semper). शर्त ।

Provocation. Acts which are sufficient to lead to loss of control and which will reduce the offence of homicide from murder to manslaughter. Mere words are not, as a rule, sufficient. उत्तेजना ।

Public. The whole body politic. All the citizens of the State. सार्वजनिक; सर्वजन ।

Public Account. The accounts of the expenditure of a nation. राष्ट्रीय लेखा; सार्वजनिक लेखा ।

Public Act Public acts are those which relate to the public at large सार्वजनिक अधिनियम ।

Public Bills. (British Constitution) Before a measure can become law, it has to go through various stages, in both Houses, designed with a view to prevent hasty and ill-advised legislation. As a rule, bills may be introduced in either House, by the Government or by a private member. There are certain classes of bills, however, which must originate in one only of the two Houses. Thus, money bills originate in the Commons and bills of attainder and other judicial bills in the Lords, only. The procedure in both Houses is substantially the same, except this that ammendments to bills may be introduced in the Lords at any stage, but in the commons at only stipulated stages. The methods of conducting business in the Upper House are more elastic than

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

those prevailing in the Lower one. सरकारी विधान-लिपि ।

Public Body. A county Municipality or city Corporation is a public body. म्यूनिसिपैलिटी या इसी प्रकार की अन्य सार्वजनिक संस्था ।

Public Building. The term includes a state house, court house, town house, arsenal magazine, prison, Jail, workhouse, poorhouse, market or other building belonging to the state or to any county town, city or borough in the state. सरकारी इमारत; सार्वजनिक भवन ।

Public Debt. Liability incurred by the Government. सरकारी ऋण; सरकारी कर्ज़ ।

Public Enemy. Those persons who are in hostility to the national government. राष्ट्र-शत्रु; राष्ट्रीय सरकार के शत्रु ।

Public Health. The Science of disease-prevention and of promoting physical health through Community sanitation, control of infections and epidemics, education of the people on principles of hygiene, organization of medical and nursing Services and recognition that maintenance of health is dependent on living standards. सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य; लोक-स्वास्थ्य ।

Public Land. Land usually thought of as large in amount and undeveloped, which belongs to the State or a subdivision thereof. सरकारी भूमि; सार्वजनिक भूमि ।

Public Law. The rules defining the rights, duties and relations of the individual and the State in regard to each other. सार्वजनिक विधान ।

Public Meeting Public meeting means a meeting which is open to the public or any class or portion of the public. सार्वजनिक सभा ।

Public Office. Used to refer to any high appointive position or any elective post in the service of the state or its subdivisions. सार्वजनिक पद ।

Public Officer. (1) The holder of a public office under the government or Public Agent. (2) An Officer of a joint stock company or corporation, such as a director सरकारी अधिकारी ।

Public Opinion. An attitude on some question of general interest held by the people or a considerable part thereof. सार्वजनिक मत; लोकमत ।

Public Revenue. The income of the state. राजस्व ।

Public Utilities. Industries which supply electricity, gas, water, communications (telephone, telegraph, broadcasting), municipal transportation (street car, bus, subway, ferryboats) or some other such service available to the general public. More recently industries supplying water and electricity for a large agricultural area (i.e, TVA) have been added to this group. सार्वजनिक उपयोगिताएं; सर्वजन हितकारी उद्योग ।

Punishment, Capital. Death Sentence.

The idea of capital punishment, i.e. a life for a life, originates partly from the necessity of ridding society from one who is dangerous to it. Modern ideas of punishment tend towards the recognition of the right to life. Instead of a murderer being hanged, modern penal laws tend to regard him as one who must be removed from society for some time, in order that he may reform and ultimately resume his place in society to contribute towards the welfare of society like all well-behaved citizens. (Gilchrist). मृत्यु-दण्ड; फाँसी ।

Punitive. Vindictive. दण्डात्मक ।

Punitive Tax. दण्डकर ।

Psychological Method (In Politics). Psychological method is that which tries to explain political phenomena through psychological laws. राजनीति की मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रणाली ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

'Q'

Qualifications of Judges. The nature of judicial functions demands that the judges should possess great legal acumen, faithfulness to the constitution, firmness of character and above all honesty and independance. न्यायाधीशों की योग्यताएं।

Qualified Status The position in international law of a state which is not entirely independent, as for example, a protectorate.

Qualified Veto A veto is called qualified where it may be overridden by the Legislature, provided an extra ordinary majority of the members usually two thirds, concur, in repassing the measures disapproved. The President of the United States possesses such a veto power.

Quarantine To detain pesons or ships temporarily to prevent the spread of disease. क्वारेन्टिन।

Quisling Quisling, who was a minister in Norway at the time German invasion, played a part of a traitor with his own nation and hence his name has become synonym for the word "Traitor". देश-द्रोही।

Quorum. The number of members, for example. of a legislative body, required to be present in order that the body may discharge its functions. कोरम; गणपूरक संख्या; कार्यसाधक संख्या।

'R'

Race. A race has been understood to be a group of people with not only common physiological characteristics but also with common habits and views of life. Anthropologists have tried to classify human beings into groups on the principle of common features, usually of stature, pigmentation and head form. Some have gone further and suggested that certain mental and moral characteristics invariably go with these physical characteristics (Pratapgiri Rammurti-Introduction to Politics) वंश, जाति।

Racket. Extortion by means of threatening violence to a person or his business. बलात् ग्रहण।

Racketeer. Extortionist whose weapon is the threat of violence बलात् ग्रहण करनेवाला।

Ransom. (International Law) Ransom is a contract entered into between the captors and the commander of a captured ship to proceed under safe-conduct in consideration of a sum of money paid or promised by the commander in his own name and that of the owners of the captured ship. It is usual for the captors to take one of the crews of the captured ship as a hostage for the payment of the ransom money. निस्तार-द्रव्य।

Ransom Bill. An instrument witnessing a ransom contract. निस्तार-बिल।

Ransom Debt. The sum agreed to be paid for the redemption of captured property, particularly property captured at Sea. (kinney). निस्तार-द्रव्य।

Repprochment. Recommencement of harmonious relations, especially between states. राज्यों में मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्धों का पुनरारम्भ; सन्धि साधन।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Rat. The word 'rat' is used for those who accept lower wages than those fixed by the trade union It is also applied to working man who leaves his comrades during a strike and accept the place of a striker (Doctor Angelo S. Rapport) (Dictionary of Socialism). दल-विद्रोही ।

Ratification. Confirmation. समर्थन; अनुमोदन।

Rationalization. The streamlining and co-ordination of industry by means of increased standardization, more efficient management, and reduction of competition.

Rationing. Fixing the quantities of food stuffs and other commodities that can be used by individuals in times of national emergency. खाद्य-नियन्त्रण ।

Rattening (to Ratten) A term applied to a system employed by strikers with a view to prevent their comrades from continuing work. This is done either by biding the tools or clothes of the working men or putting other obstacles in his way. हड़तालियों द्वारा अन्य मज़दूरों को काम करने से रोकना ।

Reactionary. One who defends the existing exploiting social order. The term is employed to disignate all opponents of progress, whether those advocating social theories of the pre-capitalist epoch. प्रतिक्रियावादी ।

Real Politic. German term for power politics. शक्ति-राजनीति ।

Real Union. A real union results from the joining together of two of more states, not merely through the employment of a common ruler, but through the creation of common constitutional, or international arrangements for the administration of certain common affairs Such a union occurs, says Hall, when states are indissoluble combined under the same monarch, their indentity being merged in that of a common state for external purposes through each may retain distinct internal laws and institutions. The most notable example of Real Union was that between Austria and Hungry before the last War. Another example of Real Union was the union of Norway and Sweden from 1815 and 1905. Each country preserved its own parliament and flag under the same emperor. यथार्थ संघ; वास्तविक संघ ।

Reciprocity Rule of. "Rule of Reciprocity" is employed by writers on international law, to denote that in war one belligerent in its treatment of the person and property of the enemy is guided by the conduct in the like circumstances of the other belligerent. As for instance if the one belligerent releases, on parole, prisoners of war the other does the same (see Halleck International Law). आदान प्रदान का नियम ।

Rechtsstaaten. A German term which means legal states or those states whose activities are regulated by legal forms. वैध राज्य; क़ानूनी राज्य ।

Reclamation The bringing into cultivation of land not previously cultivated. पड़त भूमि को खेती के लिये जोतना ।

Reconnaissance. The examination of a tract of country for military operartions. देखभाल ।

Reconstruction. The rebuilding of a country after the catastrophe of war. पुनर्सङ्गठन; पुनर्निर्माण ।

Record Office. Office in which state papers and records are kept stored and calendered. पुराना दफ्तरखाना ।

Records of Parliament. It was after 1834 that provision was made for the accommodation of reporters. Despite that, the records published were fragmentary and inaccurate. In 1869, the firm of T. C. Hansard began to publish the Register and the Debates which subse-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

quently passed into the hands of other publishers. In 1877 the Government began to subsidize the publication, which still remained unofficial. In 1909, private enterprise was replaced by official publication. The task of preparing it was entrusted in each House to a staff of its own reporters. The records of each day's debates in the Commons are now prepared by these reporters and are distributed in an unrevised form to members next morning by breakfast time. The House of Lords, however, does not permit its reports being put into print until the members have had an opportunity to revise the proof sheets of their speeches.

Recruit. A newly enlisted and untrained soldier. रंगरूट।

Red. Term used to refer to anything Russian or extreme left-wing politically, as Socialism or Communism. लाल क्रान्तिकारी।

Reds. Communist. कम्यूनिस्ट।

Red Army. The Communist army. कम्यूनिस्ट सेना; लाल सेना।

Red Revolution. The Bolshevik revolution in Russia in November, 1917. लाल क्रान्ति।

Red Scare. Widespread excitement about and fear of communism. कम्यूनिज्म के सम्बन्ध में फैली हुई उत्तेजना या आतङ्क।

Red Tape. The delay of official business by administrative technicalities.

The system of formal routine in Government and other public offices. दीर्घसूत्रता; फाईलबाजी; काग़ज़ी कार्यवाही।

Redistribution of constituencies (Indian Constitution). The constitution requires a periodical redistribution of constituencies in the House of the People and readjustment of representatives of the several States in the Council of States. The object of this is to keep electoral units substantially equal so that each vote will count as much in one place as in the other. The constitution directs Parliament to appoint after every census an authority to achieve that redistribution, subject to the condition that such readjustment shall not affect representation to the House of the People until the dissolution of the House existing at that time.

Like the Centre the provincial legislature will consist of the Governor and the Legislative Chamber or Chambers of the Province. The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, East Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar will have a bi-cameral legislature consisting of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council and the rest of the Provinces a unicameral legislature called the Legislature Assembly. The bi-cameral system has been adopted on an experimental basis on the advice of the representatives of the provinces concerned. निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का पुनर्विभाजन।

Redistribution of Units (Indian Constitution) The authority to admit and establish the new States as well as to alter the areas or boundaries of names of the existing States is vested in Parliament i. e. the Central Legislature. In this matter the President will ascertain the views of the legislature of the province or state concerned. A law contemplating to change the boundaries of the Union will not be considered an amendment to the Constitution. This provision will considerably facilitate the process of integration of the States and the ultimate shaping of rational administrative units. राज्य-घटकों का पुनर्विभाजन।

Referendum. A method of submitting an important legislative measure to the direct vote of the whole people.

(2) Method in politics by which the people decide in favour of or against

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

a certain proposal. It has long been used in Switzerland and in the states and cities of the United States. It has been used in Australia on several occasions and there is provision for it in the constitution of the republic of Austria. Several countries, among them Finland, have decided the question of prohibition by referendum. Since the great War the referendum has been used in Germany.

The Annexation of Austria by Germany was decided by referendum.

(3) Prof. Dicey explains the term as follows:—"The word Referendum is a foreign expression derived from Switzerland. Thirty years ago it was almost unknown to Englishmen, even though they were interested in political theories. Twenty-years ago it was quite unknown to British electors. The word has now obtained popular currency but is often misunderstood."

"The Referendum is used by me as meaning the principle that Bills even when passed both by the House of Commons and by the House of Lords, should not become Acts of Parliament until they have been submitted to the vote of the electors and have received the sanction or approval of the majority of electors voting on the matter. The referendum is sometimes described as 'the people's veto.' The name is a good one, it reminds us that the main use of the referendum is to prevent the passing of any important Act which do not command the sanction of the electors." सर्व जनमत ग्रहण; निर्देशना।

Referendum, Obligatory. There are two kinds of Referendum. In some of the Swiss Cantons all laws whatsoever must be to popular vote. This is called the 'Obligatory referendum'.

In other states like the American States and Esthonia the submission of a law takes place only at the demand of a prescribed number of citizens. This is known as the optional or Faculative Referendum. अपरिहार्य सर्वजनमत ग्रहण।

Referendum Optional. ऐच्छिक लोकमत-ग्रहण।

Reformatory Schools. Institution for the confinement of juvenile-law-breakers. बालसुधार-शालाएँ; बाल-चरित्रालय।

Reform Bills. Those bills which have been passed for the reform of the Parliamentory franchise. सुधार-विधान-लिपि।

Refree. A person to whom a question is referred for his decision or opinion; an arbitrator. पञ्च।

Refugee. A person who seeks safety by fleeing from his own country. शरणार्थी।

Regency. A group of men (regents) exercising the essential power of a monarch because the ruler is a minor, absent, or incapaciated. रीजेन्सी।

Regicide. 1. The murder of a king. 2. Murderer of a king. राज-हत्या; राज-हत्यारा।

Regime. Governmental rule, system or administration. राज्य-शासन; राज्य-प्रणाली; प्रशासन।

Regional. Pertaining to a geographical area, usually one of intermediate size. प्रादेशिक।

Regionalism. A principle which recognizes the distinct features of a geographical region within a country, sometimes by investing it with powers of local government and cultural autonomy. It involves sentiments such as love of one's own region, the desire af reviving a glorious past, fear of a strong central government and a belief that regional self-government is more efficient and develops greater civic loyalty in the people. Regionalism, however, recognizes the national authority and unity as more important than regional loyalty.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Regionalism is based more on historical, ethnic, national, linguistic, and cultural peculiarities, while sectionalism is based on different economic conditions. प्रादेशिकता; प्रादेशिकता का भाव।

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages. The Officer established by the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1836, S. 2. जन्ममृत्यु और विवाह का निबन्धक।

Regular Army. Army composed of regular soldiers. नियमित सेना।

Rehabilitations. Social and economic re-establishment. पुनर्वास।

Reich. German word for the German state or realm. जर्मन-साम्राज्य।

Reichsr-at. The upper house of the German parliament. जर्मनी की सम्भ्रान्त सभा।

Reichstag. The lower and really legislative body of the German parliament. जर्मनी की लोकसभा; जर्मनी की साधारण लोकसभा।

Reichswehr. German regular army, जर्मनी की नियमित सेना।

Reparations. The War indemnities. युद्ध की क्षतिपूर्ति।

Term used especially for the payments made in money and kind by Germany as compensation for the damage done by her troops during the Great War. The principle that reparations must be paid, was laid down in the Treaty of Varsailles and a commission appointed to fix the amount.

Repeater. A person who votes more than once at an election. बहुमत दाता।

Representation. (In Politics) To take the place of other persons. प्रतिनिधित्व।

Representation of Interests. हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व।

Representation of Minorities. अल्पमत का प्रतिनिधित्व।

Representation, Russian System of. Russian System of representation is on vocational basis. It is true, of course, that geographical areas are also used but this is merely to make the vocational basis workable. People of different employments vote separately-miners in one group, iron workers in another, soldiers in a third and so on. Each group chooses representatives from its own class. रूस की प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली।

Representative. One who represents the interests of another. प्रतिनिधि।

Representative Democracy. A representative democracy is a form of government which is administered largely by representatives who act for the people since the people themselves are ordinarily too numerous to assemble together for the purpose of making their laws and determining their policies. प्रतिनिधिक लोक-तन्त्र; प्रतिनिधिक लोक-राज्य।

Representative Government. Government conducted by the representatives elected by the people. प्रतिनिधिक सरकार; प्रतिनिधिक शासन।

Repression. Supression. दमन।

Reprisals. In international law it means "such injurious and otherwise internationally illegal acts of one state against another as are exceptionally permitted for the purpose of compelling the latter to consent to a satisfactory settlement of a difference created by its own international delinquency". (Oppenheim. International Law Vol. II). प्रतिपीड़न; प्रतिशोध; प्रतिघात; बदला।

Republic. State in which there is no hereditary sovereign, opposite of monarchy. गणतन्त्र।

Republican. One who believes in a republic, but more commonly a member of one of the two great political parties in the

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

United States, the other being the Democrates. The party is descended from the anti-federatists of George Washington's time and since the Civil War has been dominant, except for a few years. Nearly all the presidents since Lincoln have belonged to the Republican Party, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin, D. Roosevelt being exceptions. The party is strong among the business men and in the north. It stands for high protection and an extension of the power of the National Government. गणराज्यवादी; प्रजातन्त्रवादी; अमेरिका के गणतन्त्रपक्ष का सदस्य।

Republican, Government. A republic is a form of government in which all governmental powers emanate from the people and are exercised by persons who are chosen by the people either directly or indirectly. The chief executive head in a republic must be elected by people and hold his office during pleasure, for limited period or during good behavior. गण तन्त्रीय सरकार या शासन।

Republican Party. One of the two major United States political parties. It was organized in 1854 as an anti-slavery party. अमेरिका का गणतन्त्रीय दल।

Repudiation. The refusal to accept, as for example, a debt. अस्वीकरण; (ऋण) को अस्वीकार करना।

Requisition. Demand made, especially formal and usually written, that some duty may be performed (2) The formal demand of one government upon another. मांग; आदेशपत्र; अधियाचन।

Resolution. A resolution is an expression of opinion or intention by a meeting.

An extraordinary resolution is one which has been passed by a majority of not less than three fourths of such members as being entitled to vote in person or (where proxies are allowed) by proxy at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as an extraordinary resolution has been duly given (Companies Act, 1929, S. 117 (1). प्रस्ताव।

Reservation of Seats. To ensure the representation of the minority communities in India, not only separate electorates but also reservation of seats has been granted to them. संरक्षित स्थान।

Residuary Powers. अवशेष अधिकार।

Responsible Government. A system of government in which the executive is responsible to the people. उत्तरदायी सरकार; उत्तरदायी शासन।

Responsibility, Original (International Law). According to Prof. Oppenheim 'the responsibility borne by state for its governments' action is named "original". मौलिक उत्तरदायित्व; राज्य का अपनी सरकार द्वारा कियेगये कार्य्य के लिये उत्तरदायित्व।

Responsibility, Vicarious. Responsibility borne by a state for certain acts other than their own for certain unauthorised injurious acts of their agents or subjects is termed 'Vicarious'. स्वीकृत उत्तरदायित्व; राज्य का वह उत्तरदयित्व जो वह अपने कर्मचारियों के अनधिकृत कार्य्यों के लिये ग्रहण करता है।

Retorsion. Oppenheim defines the term as "retaliation for discourteous, unkind or unfair and inequitable acts by acts of the same or a similar kind" (Oppenheim-International Law), प्रतिशोध; प्रत्यारोप; बदला।

Retrenchment A reduction, as for example, in the functions or expenses of government. छंटाइ; कमी।

Returned Candidate. Returned candidate means a candidate whose name has been published under the rules as duly elected (Electoral rules and regulations). निर्वाचित उम्मेदवार।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Returning Officer. Official responsible for the proper conduct of an election.

(2) A person responsible for the conduct of an election. For Parliamentary elections he is the sheriff or mayor (See the Representation of the people Act 1918. S. 28.) निर्वाचक अधिकारी।

Revenue. Every sum annually paid to the Government by the proprietor of any estate or tenure in respect thereof. राजस्व; मालगुज़ारी।

Revenue Free. A term applied to land as to which the ruling power has assigned to any person its prerogative of receiving rent. माफ़ी ज़मीन; निर्कर भूमि; निःशुल्क भूमि।

Revolt. 1. To attempt, successfully or unsuccessfully, to seize by force the control of one's own state or part thereof. 2. An attempt so to seize control. विद्रोह।

Revolution. Radical change in the whole system and structure of the Government. क्रान्ति।

Revolution, Peaceful. A revolution brought about by peaceful means. Bloodless revolution. शान्ति-मय क्रान्ति।

Revolution, Armed. Revolution brought about by force. सशस्त्र-क्रान्ति।

Rigid Constitution. A rigid constitution is one which by its inherent nature is changed with difficulty. It cannot be altered by the ordinary legislatures acting in the ordinary ways. It is hard and fixed. It can be repealed or amended by a special process and by a special body other than the ordinary legislature to which ordinary laws owe their being. The written constitutions of the united States of America and France are rigid. दुष्परिवर्तनशील विधान।

Right. The term 'right' in civil society is defined to mean that which a man is entitled to have, to do, or to receive from others within the limits prescribed by Law. स्वत्व; अधिकार।

Rights, Cultural and Education--(Indian Constitution) The new Constitution, as one member of the Constitution Assembly puts it, "opens a new era of the rights of the minorities." Besides, it tends to safeguard freedom of every minority to practice its own religion, and to preserve its own culture, language and script. The term minority is used in a much wider sense than what it means technically so as to inculde even cultural minorities which exist in a particular locality. The main idea in ensuring cultural and educational rights, as Dr. Ambedkar explained, is to see that "If there was a cultural minority which wanted to preserve its own language and culture, the State would not by law impose upon it any other culture which might be local or otherwise." All minorities, religious or linguistic, have been given the right to establish and administer educational institutions and the State is prohibited from discriminating against any such institution in matters of granting aid. Further, no citizen is denied admission to the educational institutions maintained or aided by the State on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. Thus, in addition to their own educational facilties, the minorities will have all other educational facilities, which are enjoyed by the majority. सांस्कृतिक और शिक्षा सम्बन्धी अधिकार।

Rights, Civil. See Civil Rights. नागरिक अधिकार।

Rights, Four. According to Laski four rights are essential for a citizen. He must be able freely to speak his mind, he must have the right to associate with others like-minded with himself for the promotion of some end or ends upon

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

which they are agreed, he must be able to assist in choosing those by whom he is to be governed, and he must be able, if he can persuade others, to choose him, himself to take a part in the governance of the state. चार अधिकार; चार स्वत्व।

Rights, Ideal. Ideal rights are those which should be the inherent possession of every man and which are necessary for the development of man as man and which every man should strive to attain. आदर्श अधिकार।

Rights, Legal. legal rights are those which have been guaranteed to others by the state. It is not an inherent but an acquired right or a privilege. वैधानिक अधिकार; क़ानूनी अधिकार।

Right. Moral. A moral right is that which rests on the approval or acquiescence of public opinion. नैतिक अधिकार।

Rights of Assembly. The right of people to meet peaceably for whatever purposes they desire. सभा करने के अधिकार।

Rights of Association. "The right of Association" says Prof. Gilchrist, "is one of the elemental rights of man as a social being." In modern states the right of Association is widely recognised. सभा या सम्मेलन का अधिकार।

Rights of Equality (Indian Conrtitution). The new Constitution postulates civic and social equality as the bredrock of Indian policy. Discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is prohibited. In public employment the constitution assures equality of opportunity for all. The only exception is the right given to the legislature to prescribe in certain cases residential qualifications and to reserve some posts for backward classes, who in the opinion of the State are not adequately represented in the service. The defination of the "backward class" has been left to the decision of the local bodies.

Another important step which the Constitution has taken towards the establishment of social equality in India is the abolition of titles, local or foreign which created odious, artificial barriers in the past. Only military or academic distinction will now be permitted. समानता का अधिकार।

Right of Free Speech. A citizen is entitled, according to the modern political conception, to enjoy perfect freedom of speech, provided it is not blasphemous, obscene or defamatory.

The modern use of the phrases "freedom of thought and freedom of speech" comes from the times of French Revolution. Originally the idea came from England. In the Declaration of the Rights of Man it is laid down that the "free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man. Each citizen therefore should be able to speak, write and print freely, subject to the responsibility for breaking this liberty in cases determined by the Law. The constitution guarantees as a natural and civil right to each man to speak, write and print and publish his thoughts without these writings being submitted to any censorship before publication.

Right of Resistance. The theoretical right, advocated by some political philosophers and denied by others, to resist and throw off the rule of a king if he should be unjust. Underlying this was the idea that the king derived his power from the people. प्रतिरोध का अधिकार।

Right of Self-preservation. In International Law the right of self-preservation involves the right to require the military service of all its people, to levy

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

troops and maintain a naval force, (and sufficient aerial forces), to build fortifications and to impose and collect taxes for all these purposes (Wheaton-International Law Vol. I.) आत्मरक्षा का अधिकार।

Right of Worship and Conscience. A person has a right to worship God, in whatever way he pleases so long as he does not disturb public peace. Again every citizen must have liberty of thought and conscience. पूजा और विवेक-स्वातंत्र्य का अधिकार।

Rights, Political. Political rights are those, through the exercise of which, a citizen participates in the conduct of Government. राजनैतिक अधिकार।

Right to be Free. According to modern political conception every citizen, in order to realize his supreme end, is fully entitled, to enjoy the precious right to be free within the law of his nation.

In England the right to be free is safeguarded in two ways (1) by redress for arrest, and (2) by the Habeas Corpus Act. By the former a man wrongly arrested can claim damages or get the wrong doer punished, the latter is an order issued by the Courts to produce a prisoner or his body kept in restraint in order that his case may be dealt with by the Court. स्वतन्त्र होने का अधिकार।

Right to Constitutional Remedies: (Indian Constitution). The provision relating to the constitutional remedies was described by Dr. Ambedkar as the "heart and soul of the whole Constitution." Rights are meaningless unless there are constitutional methods to enforce and safeguard them. The constitution gurantees the right to every citizen to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of all the fundamental rights. And for that purpose the Supreme Court is given general powers to safeguard these rights as well as the power to propose particular remedies, such as habeas corpus, mandamus, etc.

The inclusion of these writs in the Constitution is a gurantee of the freedom of the individual. At present they are at the mercy of the legislature and can be scrapped at will. But after the Constitution comes into force they will become a part of the fundamental law and will not be changeable unless the Constitution is amended Under this provision Parliament is also authorised to confer these powers on any other court to exercise them within the local limits of its jurisdiction. The right to constitutional remedies cannot be suspended, save in case of emergency declared by the President. Parliament is, however, authorized to modify the fundamental rights in their application to the armed forces and is directed to pass legislation to give effect to these rights and provide punishment for acts declared to be offenees under it. Laws and punishment in force at present with regard to these matters will continue to be in force until altered or repealed by Parliament. The power to make those laws and prescribe punishment for offences is, for the time being, vested only in Parliament and not in the Legislature of any state. This provision, Dr. Ambedkar explained, is necessary to make the fundamental rights and the punishment for their breach uniform throughout India. वैधानिक उपायों का अधिकार; वैधानिक प्रतिकार का अधिकार।

Right to Laziness. It is one of the demands of many socialists, who maintain the fact that man does not live solely for the purpose of work. The healthy normal man has a striving for activity, but he has also a right to leisure. Man is not only a wage-earner, but also a man, and has a right to moments of leisure. विराम का अधिकार।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Right to Personal Liberty. The right to personal liberty means in substance a person's right not to be subjected to imprisonment, arrest, or physical coercion in any manner that does not admit of legal justification. That anybody should suffer physical restraint is in England Prima facie illegal, and can be justified (speaking in very general terms) on two grounds only, that is to say, either because the prisoner or person suffering restraint is accused of some offence and must be brought before the courts to stand his trial, or because he has been duly convicted of some offence and must suffer punishment for it. Now personal freedom in this sense of the term is secured in England by the strict maintenance of the principle that no man can be arrested or imprisoned except in due course of Law, i. e. under some legal warrant or authority, and what is of far more consequence, it is secured by the provision of adquate legal means for the enforcement of this principle. These methods are to fold, namely, redress for unlawful arrest or imprisonment by means of a prosecution or an action, and deliverence from unlawful imprisonment by means of the writ of habeas corpus (Dicey-Law of Constitution). वैयक्तिक स्वातंत्र्य का अधिकार।

Right to Property. It consists in the free use, enjoyment and disposition of a person's acquisitions without any control save only by the law of the land. सम्पत्ति का अधिकार।

Right to Work. The theory in virtue of which every man should be guaranteed and enabled to find, in whatever sphere his activities may lie, work sufficient to provide him with the necessary means of subsistence. कार्य प्राप्त करने का अधिकार।

Ring. 1. A corrupt political boss and his henchmen as the Tweed ring. 2. A group of candidates. भ्रष्ट राजनैतिक स्वामी; गुट।

Roman Democracy. After the fall of monarchy in Rome, the Governmental power fell into the hands of patricians. Then a long struggle ensued, which ended in the establishment of equal rights for the lebs, called Tribunals In this republican constitution there were three elements of government which were supposed to balance and check one another. First the monarchical element manifested itself in the office of the two consuls, who were elected annually. Secondly the aristocratic element was embodied in the senate, an assembly with great legislative powers. Thirdly, the democratic element existed in the meetings of the people in three sorts of convention according to division of land or people. (Dr. Majumdar Principles of Political Science and Government). रोमन जनतन्त्र; रोमन का लोकराज्य।

Round Table. Table which King Arthur and his kinghts used for their feasts. It was made round so that there should be no jealousies and precedence. गोलमेज।

Round Table Conference. A conference held in London to discuss the problems of the new constitution of India. गोलमेज कॉन्फ्रेन्स।

Royal. Pertaining to the king or queen. राजकीय; शाही।

Royal Air Force. Air force in the service of the State. शाही हवाई सेना; राजकीय हवाई सेना।

Royal Assent. The assent of the Crown to a Bill in Parliament becoming law as an Act of Parliament. It would be unconstitutional for the Crown to refuse the Royal Assent. It is now in practice given by Royal Commission under 33 Hen. c. 21).

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

(2) Royal Assent to an enactment is a final sanction to perfect an Act of Parliament. सम्राट् की स्वीकृति; राजकीय स्वीकृति।

Royal Charter. A Royal Charter is a written instrument containing a grant by the Crown to persons therein designated, either of Jura Regalia, or other franchise privileges or immunities, or of chattels or estates in land, or any of these made in the form of letters patent with the great seal appended to it, and directed or addressed to all the subjects of the Crown (Grant, Law of Co-operation). राजकीय अधिकार-पत्र।

Royal Forces. The army, navy, marines, air force and militia. राजकीय सेनाएं; (जैसे–फ़ौज़, जलसेना, हवाईसेना आदि)।

Royal Navy. The royal navy of England. राजकीय नौसेना।

Royal Prerogative. It means sovereign right. Jacob defines it as "that power, pre-eminence or privilege which the king hath and claimeth over and beyond other persons and above the ordinary course of the common law in right of his crown." राजकीय क्षमा; शाही माफ़ी।

Rule of Law. It implies an idea of the supremacy of the law. All executive actions should be according to law. No one is to be arrested or imprisoned illegally. It does not countenance the idea of special treatment for any person on body. No one is above law.

(2) The rule of law remains to this day a distinctive characteristic of the English constitution. In England no man can be made to suffer punishment or to pay damages for any conduct, not definitely forbidden by law, every man's legal rights or liabilities are almost invariably determined by the ordinary courts of the realm, and each man's individual rights are far less the result of our constitution than the basis on which that constitution is founded (Dicey-Law of the Constitution). क़ानून का शासन।

Rule of the Majority. The principle that the policies of a country shall be determined by the choice of a majority of the people. बहुमत का शासन।

Ryot. Ryot means a person who holds, for the purpose of agriculture, ryoti land in an estate on condition of paying to the land holder the rent which is legally due upon it. रैयत।

'S'

Sabotage. Malacious destruction of property. अन्तर्ध्वंस; अन्तर्घात; तोड़-फोड़।

Saboteur. One who commits sabotage. अन्तर्ध्वंसक।

Sadar. Principal, Chief. सदर; मुख्य।

Sadar Adalat. The Supreme Court. सदर अदालत; मुख्य न्यायालय।

Safe Conduct. A written permission given by a belligerent government or one of its naval or military commanders, enabling an enemy subject to go to a particular place for a particular object (Risley-Law of war).

Safe conduct is a kind of passport issued by the supreme authority of a belligerent state or by the Commander-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

In-Chief of its forces, enabling a citizen, or goods, belonging to an enemy, to pass without molestation. Safe conducts are generally issued for a particular place and time and the reason for such permission being given is generally stated (Wheaton - Internatonal Law). अभय-पत्र ।

Safeguard. A protection of the state to one, who is a stranger that fears violence from some of his subjects, for seeking his right by course of law. (Tomlin's Law Dictionary). संरक्षण ।

Saint Simonism. The Social doctrine of saint Simon. सेन्ट सिमन का समाजवादी सिद्धान्त ।

Salariat or wage System. A system under which labour is considered as a commodity, its value being estimated in the same manner and subject to the same laws as other commodities. The salariat or wage system is supposed to be the third stage in the economic and social evolution of society, the first two having been slavery and serfdom. The next stage, maintain the socialists, will be a regime under which the working men will be possessors of the means of production and will consequently receive the entire product of their labour (Cf. W. T. Mills, The Struggle for existance.) वेतन-पद्धति ।

Salt Tax. A tax on Salt. नमक-कर ।

Salvation Army. An organization for the spread of religion among the masses founded by W. Booth in 1878. मुक्तिफौज, मुक्तिसेना ।

Sanction. Measures intended to enforce the fulfilment of international treaty obligations

(2) The penalty or punishment provided as a means of enforcing obedience to law. दण्डादेश ।

Sanction, Diplomatic. Diplomatic sanction means the suspending of diplomatic relations, withdrawing of consuls etc. राजनैतिक दण्डादेश ।

Sanctions, Economic. Economic sanctions means the suspending of all economic relations by means of boycott and blockade (E. Asirvatham-Forces in Modern Politics). आर्थिक दण्डादेश ।

Sanctions, Judicial. Judicial sanctions mean the suspending of all commercial treaties with an offending state, so that its naional loose the right of trade and access to the courts of suspending states.

Satyagraha. Non-violent resistance propounded by Mahatma Gandhi. सत्याग्रह ।

Scientific Commentaries. The writings of Jurists scientific commentators of the legal science often prove to be a source of law. Their opinions are advanced as arguments and not as decisions. But authority of the commentators is established, just like a judge-made decision, by frequent recognition. क़ानून का शास्त्रीय भाष्य ।

Scientific Socialism. The term is applied to the socialism taught by Marx and his school, as distinguished from the Utopian Christian and Intergral Socialism. It is called Scientific because it is not supposed to be a preconceived system, but to be based upon a critical analysis of social evolution and upon a materialistic interpretation of history (Dr. Angels S. Rappoport Dictionary of Socialism.) वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद ।

Scheduled Classes. A new and less harsh term for untouchables. परिगणित जातियां; हरिजन ।

Scorched Earth Policy. The policy by which everything, likely to be useful to the enemy, is destroyed before the

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

approach of an advancing enemy. "Scorched Earch policy" was first introduced by the Russians when Napolean with his victorious army marched into Russia and had to leave the country in despair, as he could not maintain his army in the face of this policy.

In the present war also the Russians have succesfully scorched towns and villages before they have been occupied by the Germans. This policy has commonly been resorted to in many other theaters of the present world war. घर फूंक नीति।

Second Reich. The German empire which existed between 1870 and 1918, under Hohenzollern rule. जर्मन साम्राज्य।

Secret Diplomacy. The carrying on of important political treaties of military alliance, concerning which the public was kept entirely in the dark. गुप्त कूट-नीति।

Secret Service. A department of Government whose operations are kept secret. C. I. D. Department. खुफ़िया विभाग।

Secret Session. A legislative session to which the public is not admitted and the business of which, the members are supposed to keep secret See Executive Session. गुप्त अधिवेशन।

Secretariat. 1. The office and staff of a secretary. 2. The administrative service and secretarial force in any international organization, as for example the League of Nations or the United Nations. सचिवालय।

Secretary. 1. Head of a United States government executive department, as the Secretary of State. 2. Person who is responsible for keeping the records and carrying on the correspondence of a governmental body. सचिव।

Secretary General. The chief administrative officer and head of the secretariat of an international organization such as the United Nations. He is responsible for the record-keeping and publications of the organization and for making arrangements for its various meetings. प्रधान सचिव।

Secretary of State. The expression means "one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being," (Interpretation Act, 1889, s. 12 [3]). The Secretaries of State are those for the home Department, for Foreign Affairs, for the Colonies, for the War Department, for Air, for Scotland (See the Secretaries of State Act 1926) and for the Dominions. Not more than six of them and not more than six of their under Secretaries may sit in the House of Commons at the same time. Each Secretary of State can do anything which any one of the others is empowered to do. राज्य-सचिव।

Secretary of State. (In U. S. A.) According to Bryce the most dignified place in the Cabinet is that of the Secretary of State. In early days it was regarded as the stepping stone to the presidency in the United States of America. Jafferson, Madison, Monroe and J. K. Adams had all served as Secretaries preceding presidents. The conduct of foreign affairs, the chief duty of the state department, its head has therefore a large stage to play on than any other minister, and more chances of fame. His Personal importance is all the greater because the President is usually so much absorbed by questions of patronage as to be forced to leave the secretary to his own devices. Hence the foreign policy of the administration is practically that of the secretary, except so far as the latter is controlled by the senate. The state department has also the charge of

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

the great seal of the United States, keeps the archives, publishes the statutes, and of course instructs and controls the diplomatic and consular services. It is often said of the President that he is ruled or as the Americans express it "run" by his secretary. अमेरिका का राज्यसचिव ।

Secterianism. Secterianism included adherence to a distinct political party. दलवाद; साम्प्रदायिकता ।

Secular State. In spite of the existence of various communities in India, the Draft Constitution is opposed to communal polity and contemplates a secular State for India. Equality of citizenship will be assured to all irrespective of religion, caste, colour or sex. The services provided by the State will thus be distributed equally among all its citizens. Every citizen of India will be free to practise the religion of his choice. The Government will scrupulously refrain from propagating discrimination on religious grounds or from patronizing or practising any faith. The ideal is based on the theory that a secular State deals only with the relations between man and man and not between man and God. The State will regulate the individual's behaviour only in relation to other human beings.

A minor deviation from the principle of equality is contemplated in the Draft Constitution in the case of certain special backward classes. For the next ten years, seats will thus he reserved in the legislatures for the Scheduled Castes, including Mazhabis. Ramdasis. Kabirpanthis and Sikh-Ligris. लौकिक राज्य ।

Security Council. The organ of the United Nations which has been given the "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." In discharging this responsibility it has the power to settle international disputes and to enforce its decisions by force, if necessary, through the direction of the subsidiary Military Staff Committee. संरक्षण-परिषद ।

Sedition. In the Law Sedition is defined to consist in attempts made by meetings or speeches or publications, to disturb the tranquality of the State (Tomlin's Law Dictionary).

(2) The raising commotions or disturbances in the state, (3) Revolt against legitimate authority (Erskine, Inst). राजद्रोह ।

Seditious Libel. Libelleous statements about the Constitutions and laws, of persons holding public office, published with the intention to stir up disorder. राजद्रोहात्मक लेख ।

Seigeried Line. The German line of fortifications along the Wastern frontier, It is the counter part of the French Maginot Line. This line was hurriedly constructed within three months in 1938.

Self-Defence. The protection of on's person and property from injury (Whart. Crim. Law).

Every person is entitled to defend himself from attack and may use force in doing so. (Cf. 2 Black Com. 120,121). This right of private redress extends not only to the defence of a husband or wife, a parent or child, or even, as has been said, a master or servant but it also extends to the defence by a man of his goods (See B. L. Com. 121, Blades V. Higgs). आत्म-रक्षा ।

Self-Determination. The principle that every distinct people or nation should have the right to determine its form of government and political destiny. आत्म-निर्णय ।

Self-Government. Self Government means government for the people and by the people. स्वराज्य; स्वायत्तशासन ।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Self-Preservation. The right of self preservation is a basic one. The right of self-defence for the nation involves 'the right to acquire the military service of all its people, to levy troops and maintain a naval force, to build fortifications and to impose and collect taxes for all these purposes' (Wheaton-International Law). आत्म-संरक्षण ।

Self-Sufficiency. The condition of a state which possesses such an adequate supply of essential raw materials that it is independent of foreign sources in the building of an industry capable of waging modern war. आत्म-निर्भरता ।

Semi-Sovereign States. Semi-Sovereign States are those which are dependent on other states in regard to the exercise of certain rights, essential to the perfect external sovereignty. (e. g. The control of the League of Nations on Danzing, of France over Tunis, Marocco). अर्द्ध-प्रभुराज्य ।

Senate. The Federal Legislature of the United States composed of the senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate consists of two persons from each state, who must be inhabitants of that state, and at least thirty years of age. They used to be elected by the legislature of their state before 1913, but as the result of the amendment they are now elected for six years by popular vote. One third retire every two years so that the whole body is renewed in a period of six years.

The most conspicuous, and what was at one time deemed the most important feature of the senate, is that it represents the several states of the Union as separate Commonwealths, and is thus an essential part of the Federal Scheme. Every state, be it as great as New York or as small as Delaware, sends two senators, no more and no less.

The functions of the senate fell into three classes—Legislative, executive and judicial. Its legislative function is to pass, along with the House of Representatives, bills which become Acts of Congress on the assent of the president, or even without the consent if passed a second time by a two-thirds majority of each House, after he has returned them for reconsideration. Its executive functions are:—(a) To approve or disapprove the President's nomination of Federal officers, including judges, ministers of states, and ambassadors. (b) To approve, by a majority of two thirds of those present, of treaties made by the President-i. e. if less than two thirds approve the treaty falls to the ground. Its judicial functions are to sit as a court for the trial of impeachments preferred by the house of Representatives. (Bryce-American Commonwealth). सीनेट; अमेरिका की लोक प्रतिनिधि-सभा ।

Senator. A member of the Kings Council or Council Board. सीनेटर ।

Separation of Powers. The principle that the legislative, executive and judicial powers of a state should be exercised by three different branches of the government. अधिकार-विभाजन ।

Servitude. (International Law) "Usage of jurists gives the name or servitudes, to exceptional restrictions imposed by treaty on a State under which its territory or some part thereof is made perpetually to serve some interest of the other" (Halt-International Law).

A list of the following servitudes as mentioned by Prof. Hall—"The reception of foreign garrison in fortresses, fishery rights in territorial waters, telegraphic and railway privileges, the use of a port by a foreign power as a coaling station, an obligation

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

not to maintain fortifications in particular places, and other derogations of like kind from the full enforcement of sovereignty over parts of the national territory" (Hall-International Law). दासता ।

Servitude, Affirmative. When a state has a right to take action in the territory of another, such as keeping troops (Manchuria) or building and controlling a railway, it is exercising an affirmative, servitude (Shastri-International Law). स्वीकारात्मक दासता ।

Settled Colony. A settled colony may be defined as a territory which had no civilized system of law, in which British people settled and which was annexed by the Crown. For instance, all the colonies in Australia were settled colonies. अधिकृत उपनिवेश ।

Ship of War. The term ship or vessel of war included her armament, search lights, stores, and in fact everything attached to or on board of the ship in aid of her operations (Ame. Words and Phrases). युद्धपोत ।

Signatory. (International Law) A term used to indicate a nation which is a party to a treaty. हस्ताक्षर-कर्त्ता ।

Single Dispensary. A new type of institution in Soviet Russia, known as the "Single dispensary" is gaining more and more popularity. This institution concentrates the entire system of sanitary measures in the particular district, the struggle against tuberculosis, the protection of maternity and infancy, the protection of children's health, the struggle against occupational diseases, the struggle against infections diseases, etc. The single dispensary carries over all these measures under a single plan; it seeks to organise the investigation of the diseased organism and to aid it from every possible angles. The Statistical and clinical data obtained on the different diseases are summed up in a single sanitary journal, on the basis of which measures are taken to improve the working and living conditions of the patient. The single dispensary keeps its eye not only upon the diseased, but also upon the healthy section of the population of its district, by carrying out regular medical examinations and taking various preventive measures on the basis of this investigation. The single dispensary has charge of all medical and preventive work in the particular district and is also the organization which plans the sanitation service. Thus the system of the single dispensaries combines the curative and the preventive aspects of the health service. (N. A. Semaskho-Health Protection in the U. S. S. R). अनन्य औषधालय ।

Single District System. In the making of electoral districts there are two leading methods. One is to subdivide the total area into as many districts as there are representatives to be chosen, one member to be chosen from each. The other is to make a smaller number of areas from each of which several members are chosen, the number to the size of the district as compared with the total number of members to be chosen. The first of these methods is known as the single district system. एक जिला पद्धति ।

Single Tax. A term postulating the abolition of all taxes with the exception of one to be raised on land values. The scheme was first developed by Henary George, who defined the single tax as follows:—

"We hold that to tax land-values to their full amount will render it impossible for any man to exact from others a price for the privilege of using those bounties of nature in which all

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

living men have an equal right of use, that it will compel every individual controlling natural opportunities to utilize them by employment of labour or abandonment to others, that it will thus provide opportunity of work to all men and secure to each the full reward of his labour. (Quoted from Dictionary of Socialism by Dr. Angels S. Rappoport). एकहरा कर।

Sinking Fund. The surplus revenue of the kingdom beyond the actual expenditure, which is directed to be applied towards the reduction of the national debt.

(2) A fund arising from particular taxes, imposts or duties, which is appropriated towards the payment of the interest due on a public loan and for the gradual payment of the principal. ऋणमोचक कोष; ऋणशोधनिध; ऋणपरिशोध-कोष; कर्ज़ अदाई कोष।

Sinn Fein. Irish nationalist movement largely responsible for the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922 सिनफीन; आयरलैण्ड का राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन।

Siren. A contrivance for sounding loud warning about the approach of enemy aircraft. भोंपू।

Sit Down Strike. A sort of strike in which the strikers do not leave the plant but stay in it day and night. धरना; बैठकर काम बंद करने की हड़ताल।

Slavery. The term may be defined as the state of men deprived of their personal freedom and who are the property of other men. दासता; गुलामी।

Smoke Screen. A screen of thick smoke put up to hide movements of troops. धूम्रपट।

Smuggling. The offence of importing prohibitted articles, or of defrauding the revenue by the introduction of articles without paying the duties chargeable upon them. महसूल की चोरी कर माल लाना या भेजाना।

Social Chauvinist. One who is "Socialist in words, imperialist in deeds". मायावी समाजवादी; वह समाजवादी जो शब्दों में समाज-वादी है, पर कार्य में पूरा साम्राज्यवादी है।

Socialist Competition. In the Soviet Union, competition organised among the citizens to advance production, culture and general social well-being. The more each individual worker produces the greater the benefits the whole समाजवादी-स्पर्धा।

Social Connections. It is an expression employed by F Lassalle, and applied to the ensemble of external circumstances which contribute almost exclusively to the accumulation of vast fortunes. Saving and thrift, according to Lassalle, never create capital, which is the result not of voluntary privations, but of social connections. सामाजिक सम्बन्ध।

Social Contract. A term applied by political philosophers to a theory of society and the state which assumes that men lived originally in a "State of nature" where there was no society, no government, no compulsion of any organized variety. For various reasons men decided that by forming a political organization they would be happier and safer. This act was called a social contract, or social compact, and through it man leaves the "State of nature" and forms a state. The most important philosophers who used the "state of nature" and the social contract as the basis for their ideas concerning man, society, the state and government were the Frenchman Jean Jacques Rousseau and the Englishmen. Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. सामाजिक करार।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Social Democratic Party. The social Democratic Party was the name adopted by the former German 'Socialistische Arbeiterpartie' at the congress of Halle in 1890. This party became the largest in Germany and in 1903. It sent 81 members to the Reichstag. In 1912 it sent 111 members to the Reichstag and had a powerful press at its disposal controlling nearly 100 newspapers and journals. At the outbreak of the European War It had a membership of over one million. In 1921 the party had 108 representatives in the Reichstag, and it defined its programme as follows:—

"The aim of social democracy is socialism, not to be gained by any violence or dictatorship of the proletariat, but by pure democracy and by the will of the people". समाजवादी जनतान्त्रिकदल।

Social La. A term applied by French socialists to the society of the future to be established by socialists. भावीसमाज।

Social Legislation. In a wide sense all legislation intended to improve the general well-being of a nation and particularly of the lower income groups. It includes measures regulating wages and hours of workers, promoting public health and social security, prohibiting or regulating child labour, establishing and maintaining public education, combating juvenile delinquency, promoting better housing. सामाजिक विधान।

Social Sciences. Fields of knowledge dealing with the relationships of human beings, economics, history, political science or government, and sociology. Sometimes, geography and psychology are included. समाज-विज्ञान; सामाजिक विज्ञान।

Social Security. A system of provision for compensation against loss of income owing to reasons such as death of the family's provider, illness, accidents, debility, old age and unemployment. It is usually accomplished by a system of compulsory insurance requiring both the employer and the employee to pay a regular sum into a fund administered by the government. सामाजिक संरक्षण।

Social War. An expression which is usually applied either to the class struggle or to the phase succeeding the social revolution. सामाजिक संघर्ष।

Socialism. "Socialism means four closely connected things—a human fellowship which denies and expels distinctions of class, a social system in which no one is so much richer or poorer than his neighbourhood as to be unable to mix with them on equal terms, the common ownership and use of all the vital instruments of production and an obligation upon all citizens to serve one another according to their capacities" (G. D. H. Cole).

Bakunin defined socialism as:—

"The organization of society in such a manner that every individual, man or woman, would at birth find equal means for the development of their respective faculities and their utilization by labour. The organisation of society in such a manner that the exploitation by one man of the labour of his fellow-men would be impossible and where everyone will be allowed to enjoy the social wealth only to the extent of his direct contribution to the production of that wealth."

"A state of superior civilization where all men, by means of easy work, will have a right to all the advantages of life. All for one, and one for all, such is the motto of socialism" (L. Bertrand).

"Socialism is any system which requires that the land and the instru-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

•ments of production should be the property not of individuals, but of communities and associations or of the Government" (J. S. Mill Political Economy).

"Socialism is the substitution of conscious development of hnmanity for the unconscious development" (K. Marx).

"The economic philosophy of the suffering classes" (Von Scneel).

"The realization of new society based upon a practical equality of conditions for all, and the general association for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of all those equals" (William Morris).

"Socialism is a theory of social evolution, based on a new principle of economic organisation, according to which, industry should be carried on by co-operative workers jointly, controlling the means of production" (Kirkup). समाजवाद; समाजसत्तावाद।

Socialism, Christian. Christian socialism is socialism which applies the principles of Christianity to social problems, or socialism based upon the principles of the New Testament and the doctrines of Christ. The term was first used in England in 1849 and was invented by Maurice.

Christian Socialism, orginated in England in 1848, when Charles Kingsley, Frederick Denison Maurice and others started the Christian socialist movement for the purpose of introducing Christianity as a guiding principle into every day life. They maintain that the germs of socialist, collectivist and even communist ideas are contained in Christianity, which preaches the brotherhood of man, mutual love and equality of all. Denouncing the rich and the idle, christianity praises the poor and impresses the idea of the dignity of labour.

The founders were also convinced that Christianity and socialism were closely connected, and that if man only obeyed divine laws all social abuses would disappear. The reigning industrial System and all its consequences would give way to a happy social system, if humanity would apply the teaching of Christianity to social life. (Dictionary of Socialism by Dr. Anglo S-Rappoport). ईसाई समाजवाद।

Socialism, Fabian. (See Fabin Society) फेबियन समाजवाद।

Socialism, Guild. Guild socialism is a doctrine of industrial self-government or as it has been called 'functional democracy.' It accepts the normal socialist idea of communal ownership, but rejects state management, which, to the Guild Socialist, is a system of bureaucratic tyranny.

Guild Socialism aims not at the strength of Government, but at the limiting of its power.

Originally, it was an attempt to reintroduce the mediaeval independent guild system. Each industry was to be as self-contained as possible, and governed by its own craftsman. Modern condition, however, required national guilds, in order to control large scale industry. The guild socialists found in trade unions the raw material of their self-governing corporations.

From the political point of view Guild Socialism proposed to replace the state by a series of autonomous corporrations of which government would be only one. The state would not be sovereign. It would have certain functions to perform of a political nature-defence, Control of marriage and divorce, the prevention of crime and the care of children. A superior co-ordinating authority would be required which was above both the guilds and government, this might be either a "democratic supreme Court of functional equity" or

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

"the Commune" which would have supreme powers". (Gilchrist). व्यवसाय संघ समाजवाद; कुलिक समाजवाद ।

Socialism, Revolutionary. Revolutionary socialism is that which aims at the complete upsetting of the present capitalist system of production by a definite revolution. क्रांतिकारी समाजवाद ।

Socialization. A term applied to the act by which the means of production will be handed over to the collectivity, thus transforming the capitalist into a collective system.

Socialization means the abolition of private and individual property and the introduction of collective property. Collectivists demand the socialization of the means of production only, whilst Communists wish to introduce the socialization both of the means of production and of the goods of consumption (of. H. Strobel-Socialization in Theory and Practice). समाजीकरण ।

Sociology. Sociology is the science of society which deals with man in all his social relations. समाज-शास्त्र; समाज-विज्ञान ।

Sokol. Czech national gymnastic movement, 10,00,000 members. It has played a great part in the Czech national awakening in the 19th Century and in Czech public life to the present day (Dictionary of Political Terms).

Solicitor General. The second of the law officers. He is a member of the House of Commons. The office is conferred by patent at the pleasure of the Crown. महाअधिवक्ता; बड़ा सरकारी वकील ।

Sovereign. A person, body or state in which independent and supreme power is vested. A chief rular with supreme power. King. प्रभु; सर्वसत्ताधारी; सम्पूर्ण सत्ताधारी ।

A Sovereign Constituent Assembly. The Indian Independence Act scrapped the Cabinet Mission Plan and established the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1947. It reassembled to assume power for the government of India.

Sovereignty. The supreme power which governs the body-politic that constitutes state.

"Sovereignty is the supreme power inherent in a state by which the State is governed" (Wheaton).

The term "sovereignty" is derived from the latin 'Superanus' (Supreme, sovereign) and was first employed by Bodin in his celebrated work "De La Republique" published in 1576. The idea, however, is as old as Aristotle (see his politics III). Since Bodin first introduced the term into the literature of political science, the word and the idea, observes Blundschli, have exercised a vast influence on the development of constitutions and on the whole politics of modern times.

Definations of sovereignty like definations of the state are almost infinite in number. Bodin, the first writer to employ the term, defined it as 'the supreme power of the state over citizens and subjects, unrestrained by law.' Grotius, who wrote half a century later, defined it as:—"the supreme political power, whose acts are not subject to any other power and whose will cannot be over-ridden". Blakstone conceived it to be "the supreme, irresistible, absolute uncontrolled authority in which the Jura Summi Imperili reside". (Commentatries on the Laws of England). Justice story of the United States of America defined it in almost the same language. (see his commentaries on

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

the constitution of the United States Vol. I).

Burgess characterizes it as 'orginal, absolute, unlimited power over the individual subjects and over all associations of subjects".

According to Willoughby "Sovereignty is the supreme will of the State". President Woodrow Wilson has called it "the daily operative power of framing and giving efficacy to the laws". प्रभुता।

Sovereignty De Facto. Lord Bryce defines the term as follows: "The person or body of persons who can make his and their will prevail whether with the law or against the law, he, or they is the de facto ruler, the person to whom obedience is actually paid".

"That person or body of persons who is in fact dominant in the state, who, for the time, receives the actual obedience of the great mass of the people, who constitutes the strongest power in the state, is the actual or de facto sovereign, though not necessarily a legal sovereign. The sovereign may be a usurping king, a self-constituted assembly, a military dictator, or even a priest or a prophet, in either case the sovereignty rests upon physical power or spiritual influence rather than upon legal right. History abounds in examples of such a sovereigns." वास्तविक प्रभुत्व; तथ्यत: प्रभुत्व।

Sovereignty De Jure. De Jure sovereignty has its foundation in law not in physical power, and the person or body of persons by whom it is exercised can always show a legal right to rule. This is the sovereignty which the law recognises and to which it attributes the right to govern and exact obedience. विधानत: प्रभुत्व; कानूनी प्रभुत्व।

Sovereignty, Legal. It represents the lawyer's conception of sovereignty, that is, sovereignty as the supreme law-making power. The legal sovereign, therefore, is that determinate authority which is able to express in a legal formula the highest commands of the state. Theoretically speaking, it can override the prescriptions of the divine law. the principles of morality and the mandates of public opinion. Whatever the supreme law-making body decrees, must be accepted as legal and must be applied by the courts. कानूनी प्रभुत्व; विधिजन्य प्रभुत्व।

Sovereignty of Parliament. Prof. Dicey, one of the greatest authorities of English constitution says:— "the sovereignty of parliament is, from a legal point of view, the dominant characteristic of our political institutions. Any of my readers will remember that Parliament consists of the King, the House of Lords and the House of Commons acting together. The Principle, therefore, of parliamentary sovereignty means neither more nor less than this, namely, that "parliament" has the right to make right to make or unmake any law whatever, and further, that no person or body is recognized by the law of England as having a right to override or set aside the legislation of parliament and further that this right or power of Parliament extends to every part of the Kings dominions (Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution by Dicey). संसद की प्रभुता; पार्लियामेन्ट की प्रभुता।

Sovereignty of Parliament & its Positive side. Every legislative act of Parliament will be obeyed and enforced by the courts. It has supreme and unlimited legislative authority, which can be seen in a large number of instances, e. g. the Septennial Act, whereby the then Parliament exten-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ded its own life from three to seven years. It was a supreme display of legislative authority in as much as the members then constituting the House of Commons were elected to represent the nation only for three years. By extending their term of office, Parliament deprived the electors of the right of choosing better men in their places. It was direct usurpation of the rights of the people. This proves that from the view point of constitutional law, members once elected constitute a Parliament which is neither the agent nor the trustee for its constituents. Even the succession to the Throne is regulated by this body by an Act. It is legally the supreme legislative power in the state. This is so both with respect to public as well as private rights of the people. Parliament has habitually given privileges to particular persons or bodies imposing duties or liabilities upon other persons e. g. the Railway Acts or other local and Private Acts. Althogh private rights are held sacred, Parliament is entitled to interfere with them by such Acts. Such enactments being the legislation of illegality are the highest exertion and crowning proof of the sovereignty of Parliament.

Sovereignty, Political. Prof. Gilchrist defines the term as follows: "The political sovereign is the sum-total of the influences in a state which lie behind the law. In a modern representative government we might describe it roughly as the power of the people. It is the power behind the legal sovereign, but whereas the legal sovereign is definitely organised and discoverable, the political sovereignty is vague and indeterminate, though none the less real. राजनैतिक प्रभुत्व ।

Sovereignty, Popular The phrase "popular sovereignty" is not used in any real scientific sense. It roughly means the power of the masses as contrasted with the power of an individual ruler or of the classes (Gilchrist).

Sovereignty Titular. Titulr sovereignty is the supremacy fictitiously attributed to a ruling prince, who personified the power and majesty of the state and on whose name the Government is conducted, the real sovereignty being in other hands. Thus the crowned heads of Europe are officially designated as 'Sovereigns' though of course they are only such in a nominal or titular sense (Garner-Introduction to Political Science). नाम मात्र की प्रभुता ।

Sovereignty Theory, Dual. This theory tells us that sovereignty admits of division and points out how such division takes place when several states combine and form a federation. The chief exponents of this theory were Hamilton and Madison who found in the organisation of the United States of America a division of sovereignty between the union and component States. The articles of confederation also conferred upon these States the status of independent sovereigns. द्वैध प्रभुत्व का सिद्धान्त ।

Soviet. System of Government obtaining in Russia. The word is Russian and means 'Council.' The soviet of Government is based fundamentally on the small soviet in workshop, factory, village or town. These basal units themselves elect delegates to similar congresses covering larger areas, the system culminating in the All Russian Congress of Soviets which delegates its powers to a Central Executive Committee. The supreme executive is the Council of Peoples Commissaries, drawn from this committee and its chairman is the titular head of the state.

On this theory government is from below, while executive decrees are transmitted from the central authority down-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

wards, until they reach the executive or chairman of the village soviet by whom they are carried out.

Speaker. The speaker of the House of Commons is the member of the House through whom it communicates with the Sovereign, and who presides over the proceedings of the House and forces obedienee to its orders. He is elected, subject to the approval of the Crown, on the first day that a new Parliament assembles.

The Lord Chancellor presides over the debates in the House of Lords but is not addressed as a Speaker.

(2) On the opening day of a new Parliament, the Commons elect one from amongst them as the Speaker of their House, at the instance of the Lord Chancellor. He acts as the Chairman, maintains order in the House, rules on points of order, names members guilty of disorder, signs Warrants of Committal for contempt and has a casting vote. He belongs to no party after his election as Speaker. His salary is £. 5000 per annum. अध्यक्ष ।

Special Session. A session of a legislative body called for a special purpose at a time other than a regular time for convening. विशेष अधिवेशन ।

Sphere of Influence. A sphere of influence means that the state holding it is given "Preferential or exclusive rights to make loans, contract railways, operate mines, or develop public work

These are areas where the foreign powers secure certain economic privileges for themselves, while the states granting the privileges retain their sovereignty and political authority. प्रभाव-क्षेत्र ।

Split Ticket. A ballot on which the voter has voted for canidates of more than one party.

Stabilization Fund. A fund established stabilize a currency. सुस्थिरिकरण-कोष ।

Stampede. The rush of political followers to a candidate who, it appears, is going to be successful, as at a party nominating convention. भगदड़ ।

State Aid. Financial assistance given by the government of the state. राज्य-सहायता ।

State. Defination of the state are innumerable, almost every author having his own.

The English writer Holland defines a state as "numerous assemblage of human beings, generally occupying a certain territory among whom the will of the majority or of an ascertainable class of persons is by the strength of such a majority or class made to prevail against any of their number who oppose it" (Hall-Elements of Jurisprudence).

Again, Hall, viewing the state primarily as a concept of international law says,—'The marks of an independent state are that the community constituting it is permanently established for a political end, that it possesses a definite territory and that it is independent of external control".

Phillimore says; "the state is a people permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by common laws, habits and customs into one body-politic, exercising through the medium of an organised government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into all international relations with the communities of the globe".

According to Bluntschli, the well-known German author:—"the state is a combination or association of men in the form of government and governed, on a definite territory, united together into a moral organised maculine personality,

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

or more shortly, the state is the politically organised national person of a definite country".

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald defines the state as;—"The political personality of the whole community, both in its internal and external relationship. (J. Ramsay Macdonald-Socialism and Government).

Professor Burgess of Columbia University, New york, one of the Greatest modern authorities on political science says that "the state is a particular portion of mankind viewed as an organised unity".

Dr. Willoughby, a great American authority on the subject says;—"That the state exists where-ever there can be discovered in any community of men a supreme authoity exercising a control over the social actions of individuals and groups of individuals and itself subject to no such regulations".

Laski, the great socialist writer defines the state:—"The state, so to say, is the crowning point of the modern social edifice, and it is in its superemacy over all other forms of social grouping that its special nature is to be found. The state is thus a way of regulating human conduct".

"It lays down a system of imperatives and uses coercion to secure obedience to them. From its own standpoint, the valadity of those imperatives is self-derived. They are legal not because they are good, or just, or wise, but becouse they are its imperatives. They are the legal expression of the way in which men should act as laid down by the authority, which is alone competent to make final decisions of this kind" (An introduction to Politics by Laski).

According to Professor Barker the state is "the impartial and mediating authority which corrects the indivdualism of society in the light of the common interest" (Political thoughts of Plato and Aristotle by Prof. Barker). राज्य ।

States, Council of. Like all other federal states, the Indian constitution envisages a bi-cameral system. The Council of states, as its name implies, will be a representative chamber of the States, the constitutional units of the Indian Union. Its maximum strength is 250, that is, half that of the House of the People. Out of these, 12 member will be nominated by the President from amongst well-known personalities in the realm of arts and letters, science and social service. The rest will be representatives of the States. The allocation of seats to the representatives of the states in the Council of States will be in accordance with specific provisions. राज्य-परिषद ।

Federal State (Indian Constitution). India is described in the Draft constitution as a Union of States. It is in fact a Federation and has all the characteristics of the latter, namely (1) a written constitution (2) a clear demarcation of powers between the units and the centre and (3) the existence of a supreme court to settle disputes between the centre and the constituent units.

The Draft Constitution thus establishes a dual policy with the "union at the centre and the states at the periphery, each endowed with sovereign power to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the Constitution." The proposed Union is not a League of States, nor are the States creatures of the Union deriving their powers from it. In this respect it conforms to the American. Canadian and Australian constitutions and differs from the Constitution of Great Britain.

A modern state needs uniformity in administration and the right to direct all activities from the centre according

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

to a single plan executed uniformly. The Draft Constitution preserves this basic unity and uniformity in administration by three things (1) a single judiciary (2) uniformity in fundamental, civil and criminal laws, and (3) common all India civil services. संघ-राज्य।

State, Despotic. A State in which the sovereign authority is vested in one individual who governs according tn his own caprice. स्वेच्छाचारी राज्य।

State, Theory of the Liberal. This theory is a very old theory. It goes to associate with the State a sovereign power which gives orders to all and receives order from none. This assumption of sovereign power by the State is a matter of necessity. In the absence of such power there will be chaos and confusion within the state. The assumption of sovereign power and the claim to obedience on the part of the state in which liberal democracy is in vogue had been in the past justified for the following reasons, Viz. (1) it secured order; (2) it introduced a peaceful change, (3) it helped the satisfaction of demand on the largest possible. उदार-राज्य का सिद्धान्त।

State Policy, Directive Principles of (Indian Constitution). The chapter in the draft constitution dealing with the directive principles of State Policy is a unique feature of our Constitution. Its inclusion was found necessary in the context of the Indian situation and the only parallel that can be cited in this respect is the Constitution of the Republic of Ireland The word directive in the constitution is used to lay down certain directions to the future legislature and the executive, showing the manner in which they have to exercise their authority. They are meant to be codes of constitutional propriety which will govern the future government in relation to the people These principles are meant to be an active and imperative basis of State policy.

The expression "State" however, has a dual meaning. As a collective entity, it represents the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the legislature of each state. In a distributive sense it implies even the village panchayats, district boards and other local bodies. राज्य की नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धान्त।

States, Universal. The modern political thinkers deal with the evils of national states and favour the substitution of these states by one universal state. The universal state thus established will avoid international disputes and stand for general peace and prosperity. It will bring about uniform regulation in the sphere of industry and commerce. The sovereignty of the states will be ignored and people of the world will become the citizens of one State which is sovereign. The citizens will enjoy equal rights and privileges and have the same voice in the administration of the affairs of the State. विश्वराज्य।

State, the Utilitation Theory of the. According to this theory the State exists for "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." Every action of the State should be directed to promote the general happiness of the people. Laws promulgated by the State should have for their object the happiness of the general mass of the population. Again, this theory justifies the sacrifice of the well-being and comforts of a particular individual to those of the mass of population. राज्य का उपयोगितावादी सिद्धान्त।

Statecraft. The science of government. राज्यशासन-कला; राज्य-विज्ञान।

Statelessness. The condition of being without a State or legal nationality. अराजकता।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Statesman. One Skilled in the art of government. राजनीतिज्ञ; राज्यविशारद ।

Statemanship. Preficiency in the art of government. राजनीतिज्ञता ।

State Socialism. The socialist doctrine which demands state intervention with a view to change the capitalist into a collective regime. This is to be effected by gradually nationalising the means of production, especially the big enterprises, such as railways, mines, banks, tramways, factories, etc.

The term state socialism may, therefore, be applied to the Social policy which requires the state to take certain measures in the interest of the masses and thus limit the economic liberty of individuals. राज्य-समाजवाद ।

Static Policy. A policy which resists change in the existing status quo. स्थिरनीति; अपरिवर्तनशील नीति ।

Statistics. A collection of facts and figures regarding the condition of a people, class, etc., the science which treats of the collection and arrangement of facts bearing on the social moral and material condition of the people. अंकविज्ञान ।

Status Quo. The existing state of things at any given date. पूर्वस्थित; यथापूर्व ।

Status Quo Ante. The situaton existing before a certain event, particularly status quo ante bellum, the situation prevailing before the war.

Statute. Signifies an act of the Legislature, a law established by the act of the legislative power. The written will of the legislature solemnly expressed according to the forms necessary to constitute it the law of the state.

(2) An act of Parliament, particularly a public Act. Statutes are of the following kinds: (1) declaratory, when they do not profess to make any alteration in the existing law, but merely to declare or explain what it is, (2) remedial, when they alter the common law, (3) amending, when the alter the statute law; (4) consolidating, when they consolidate several previous statutes relating to the same subject matter, with or without alterations of substance, (5) disabling or restraining, when they restrain the alienation of property (6) enabling when the remove a restriction or disability (7) penal. when they impose a penalty or forefeiture. संविधि; अनुविधि ।

Statute at Large:— The collection of laws and resolution passed, treaties concluded and proclamations issued during the different Congresses of the United States, published by the State Department. संविधि-संग्रह ।

Statute Book. A record of the statutes and enacted laws of a country. संविधि-पुस्तक ।

Statute, Declaratory. A declatory act is one that does not purport to change the former law, but only to determine the proper construction to be placed upon the common law or a former statute, निर्देशक संविधि ।

Statute Law. "Statute law" is frequently used interchangeable with statute, but the term broader in its meaning and includes not only statutes as already defined, but also the judicial interpretation and application of such statutes.

A statute law is the written expression of the legislative will. It is the positive declaration of what the law shall be by that branch of the government possessing legislative functions, as distinguished from the executive and judicial functions of co-ordinate branches, व्यवस्थापित विधान ।

Statute of Westminister. As a result of the various resolutions passed by the Imperial Conferences held in 1926 and 1930 and

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

to give legal sanction to the same, the Statute of Westminister 1931, (22 Goe. 5. ch. 4.) was passed by British Parliament. It lays down mainly that (1) any alteration in the law, touching the succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Title shall hereafter require assent of the legislatures of all the Dominions (2) no law hereafter made by the British Parliament shall extend to any of the Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion, and (3) the Parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation It will be evident, that the Act limits the extent of the sovereignty of the British Parliament so far as the self-governing Dominions are concerned and almost reduces it to a nullity. As an illustration, one instance may be cited. The Irish Free State abolished (1) the right to appeal to the Privy Council and (2) the obligation by the members of the Legislature to take an oath of allegiance. Lord Sankey, the then Lord Chancellor, upheld the action of the Irish Free State. Some Dominions also claim the right of cessation.

(2) Passed as a result of Imperial Conferences in 1926 and 1930 to give effect, primarily, to the principle that no law thereafter made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom should extend to any of the Dominions, otherwise than at the request and with the consent of that Dominion. By section 2 no Dominion legislation after 1931 is void or inoperative on the ground of repugnancy to the law of England and a Dominion Parliament has power to repeal Imperial Legislation in so far as it is part of the law of the Dominion. By section 4 no Imperial legislation is to extend to a Dominion as part of the law of the Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in the act that the Dominion has requested and consented to the enactment. Later sections contain savings for the protection of the Constitutions of the Dominions.

Statutory.—Pertaining to or established by statute. अनुविहित; वैधानिक।

Statutory Declaration. A written statement of facts which the person making it (the declarant) signs and solemnly declares to be true before the commissioner or magistrerial officer. It is used in extra-judicial matters in lieu of an affidavit. Making a false statutory declaration is a misdemeanour (perjury Act 1911) अनुविहित घोषणा; वैधानिक घोषणा।

Statutory Order and Statutory Rule. Ordinances made, whether by the Sovereign in council, a Department of the Executive, a local authority or any other corporation or person, under powers expressly delegated by the Legislature and the sections of Acts which effect such specific delegations are referred to as "STATUTORY POWERS". अनुविहित आज्ञा और नियम।

Sterling. Term applied to British currency, whose principal unit is the pound sterling. स्टर्लिंग; पाऊन्ड।

Sterling Bloc. The countries of the sterling area. स्टर्लिंगक्षेत्र के देश।

Strategic Material. Any raw material of strategic value, that is, of value in the prosecution of a war. सामरिक सामान।

Strike. A collective and systematic cessation of work with a view to obtain an increase of wages and generally better conditions from the employer or rectifying certain grievences. हड़ताल।

Subject. A person who owes allegiance a state or to a sovereign. The term thus covers citizens, who have full rights within a state, and also nationals, who owe allegiance and receive protec-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

tion without receiving the full privileges of citizenship. प्रजा; नागरिक।

Sub-Judice. Before a judge or court; pending decision of a competent court. विचाराधीन।

Subsidize. To grant public funds to aid in promoting a private undertaking, the development of which is considered to be in the public interest. सहायता करना।

Subsidy. A grant of public funds to make possible the development of a private enterprise, the development of which is looked upon as being in the public interest. सहायता; राजकीय सहायता।

Substantive Law. That portion of the law which establishes and defines rights. मूलभूत विधान; स्वत्वनिर्देशक क़ानून।

Subvention. Financial aid or subsidy. आर्थिक सहायता।

Succession Duty. Tax imposed on any succession to property often varying with the degree of relationship. उत्तराधिकार कर।

Succession Tax. A tax on property passing by will or by the Statute of inheritance is a "Succession Tax". उत्तराधिकार कर।

Suffrage: The privilege of voting. मताधिकार।

Suffragette: A woman who actively advocated woman's suffrage before it was generally enacted. स्त्रीमताधिकार आंदोलिका; मताभिलाषिणी महिला।

Sumptuary Tax. A tax on commodities which are considered harmful in some respect with the purpose of limiting their sale as well as raising revenue, as for example, taxes on liquors.

Superpower. A term applied to the greatest of the great powers—the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Union. अतिमहान् शक्ति; अति महान् शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र।

Supremacy. Sovereign dominion authority, and pre-eminence; the highest estate. सर्वोपरि सत्ता। (Tomlin's Law Dict.).

Supreme Court. (in British Constitution) "The supreme Court of the United Kingdom is the High Court of Parliament consisting of King, Lords and Commons who are invested with a kind of omnipotency in making new laws, repealing and reviving old ones; and it is on the right balance of these three depends the well-being, and indeed the very being, of the constitution". सर्वोच्च न्यायालय।

Supreme Court of Judicature. (in British constitution) The Court formed by the Judicature Act 1873, (as modified by later Acts). It consists of two permanent divisions viz.- a Court of original jurisdiction, called the High Court of Justice and a Court of appellate Jurisdiction, called the Court of Appeal.

Supreme Law. "Supreme law of the land" as used in Const. Arts, I and II providing that the constitution of the United States is the "Supreme Law of the Land" relates to those matters wherein the general government assumes to control the individual states सर्वोच्च विधान।

Supreme Soviet. The supreme legislative body of the U. S. S. R. consists of two Chambers having equal powers. The Soviet of the union and the soviet of Nationalities. The first represents the electorate in its entirety, whereas the members of the Soviet of Nationalities are elected in groups representing each national entity. All elections are based on universal, direct and equal suffrage and secret ballot. The idea of having a second Chamber is that every nationality, even the smallest, should have its direct representatives in the Supreme Organ of Powers. सर्वोच्च सोवियट।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Surcharge. An overcharge of what is just and right; to overburden, in equity practice, to add an item to an account; an overcharge, beyond what is just and right. अतिरिक्त कर।

Surtax. A special tax added over and above the regular tax, as for example, the additional tax levied on the income tax in India. विशेष कर।

Suspension of Hostilities. A temporary cessation of fighting in a war. युद्ध का स्थगितकरण; युद्ध-विराम।

Suspensive Veto. A veto which temporarily prevents a bill from becoming a law and compels its reconsideration and repassage by the legislative branch, sometimes by only a regular majority.

Swaraj for India. "By Swaraj I mean the government of India by the consent of the people as ascertained by the largest number of the adult population, male or female, native born or domiciled, who have contributed by manual labour to the service of the state and who have taken the trouble of having their names registered as voters. I hope to demonstrate that real Swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority when abused. In other words, Swaraj is to be attained by educating the masses to a sense of their capacity to regulate and control authority.

Mere withdrawl of the English is not independence. It means the consciousness in the average villager that he is the maker of his own destiny, he is his own legislator through his chosen representative Mahatma Gandhi. भारतीय स्वराज्य।

Sweating System. Exploitation of the working men by making him work an excessive number of hours for an inadequate wage. अतिश्रम प्रथा।

Suzernity. Suzernity is a kind of international guardianship where the Vassal state is represented inernationally by the suzerain state. अधिराज्य।

Syndicalism. A term applied to the movement which repudiates the parliamentary tactics of socialism, preferring to make use of direct action. Originally, syndicalism only meant the organisation of workmen's syndicates or corporations.

(2) A syndicate is a French word for a Trade Union. Syndicalism aimed at constructing a producers state, in which industries governed themselves. Instead of a political state there was to be a co-ordinating body elected out of the Syndicats called the "Confederation Generale de Travail". शिल्पी संघवाद।

'T'

Tariff Control. With a view to benefitting themselves, western powers have frequenty compelled backward countries not to raise their tariff duties on foreign goods beyond a certain limit. The object of this control is to enable western countries to dump their goods upon backward regions and prevent the development of indigenous industries. आयात-निर्यात कर-नियन्त्रण।

Tax. Contributions levied on persons, property and business for support of government. कर; राज्य-कर।

Tax. Direct. Any tax paid directly to the government by the tax payer on his agent. प्रत्यक्ष कर।

Tax, Indirect. Indirect tax is one which is not paid directly to the government by the tax payer but is paid indirectly. अप्रत्यक्ष कर।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Tax, Consumption. Consumption tax is a tax based on the consumption of, or rather expenditure for, an article. It may serve the purpose of limiting consumption of an article, as alchoholic beverages, as well as to provide governmental revenue. Usually it is an indirect tax. उपभोग कर।

Tax, Corporation. Corporation tax is a tax which is paid directly by a corporation such as undistributed profit tax, etc. Although the tax may be paid by the corporation this does not necessarily mean that the corporation will in all cases bear the burden of the tax. In many cases the tax is passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices. निगम कर।

Tax, Excess Profit's. Excess profit's tax is a tax on corporate incomes, in excess of a certain return, on invested capital or an average normal income. In the United States it was used primarily as a war measure to prevent excessive war profits. अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर।

Tax, Excise. Excise tax is a tax levied upon commodities produced within the country where they are consumed. Usually the tax is levied at some point in the production process. आगम कर; आबकारी कर।

Tax, Income. Income tax is a tax imposed on income (above a specific exemption) received by an individual. The exemption depends on the status of the individual in regard to dependents. charity, contributions, etc. In modern society the income tax is usually progressive. आयकर।

Tax, Inheritance. A tax on income, wealth and property which is inherited. It is usually progressive and attempts to prevent the accumulation of wealth from generation to generation by one who has not earned it. उत्तराधिकार कर।

Tax, Luxury. A tax on commodities or services which are considered luxuries rather than necessities. भोगोपभोग कर; विलास सामग्री पर लगाया जानेवाला कर।

Tax, Personal Property. Any tax levied on personal possessions. वैयक्तिक सम्पत्ति-कर।

Tax, Poll. Poll tax is a per capita tax, usually a fixed amount, regardless of income and wealth. प्रतिव्यक्ति कर; प्रति-मुण्ड कर।

Tax, Progressive. Progressive tax is one in which the rate becomes larger with increases in the amount to be taxed, Most income taxes thus have higher rates on larger incomes. वर्द्धमान कर।

Tax, Regressive. Regressive tax is one in which the actual rate of taxation decreases as the taxpayer's income increases, even though the nominal rate might be the same for both high income and low income groups. A sales tax on bread, for example, would place a greater burden on the poor than on the rich. ह्रासशील कर।

Tax, Sales. Any tax on the selling price of an item. This is a regressive form of taxation विक्री-कर।

Tax, Transaction. Transaction tax is levied on financial transactions above a given size. व्यवसाय-कर।

Tax Dodger. One who knowingly, and, for a time, successfully tries to avoid paying his full taxes. कर चोर।

Tax, Duplicate. The list of taxable real property and its valuation. कर योग्य वास्तविक सम्पत्ति।

Taxation The act of laying a tax or imposing these. burdens or charges upon persons or property. करारोपण; कर लगाना।

Taxing Power. The governmental power to levy and Collect taxes. कर लगाने का अधिकार।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Temperence. Webster defines it as "habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions especially in respect of spirituous liquors. मिताचार; मद्यनिषेध ।

Tenancy. The temporary possession of land or house belonging to another. आराजी; काश्तकारी या रैयती जमीन ।

Tenancy implies possession of the land by a person claiming a subordinate interest.

Tenant. One who holds land by any kind of title, whether for years or for life. रैयत; आसामी; किरायेदार ।

Tenure. Tenure is the holding or possession of land, the subject of tenure being designated a tenement.

The word does not necessarily imply dependent ownership. The expression tenure is of course, anterior to feudal holding, but in English law 'tenure' implies not only a holding of some lord (Ency. of the Laws of England).

The manner whereby lands or tenements are holden. A tenure may be of houses and land or tenements (Tomlin's Law Dict). पट्टा; भोगावधि ।

Tenure of office. A term for which the office is held. पदावधि ।

Territorial Waters. Such parts of the sea adjacent to the coast of a country as are deemed by international law to be within the territorial sovereignty of that country (the "three mile limit"). By territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act 1878, passed in consequence of the decision in R. V. Keyn, it is enacted that an offence committed by any person within territorial waters (i. e. within one marine league of the coast from low-water mark) shall be an offence within the Admiral's Jurisdiction, although committed on a foreign ship. किसी देश के किनारे का समुद्र भाग (तीन मील तक); प्रदेशस्थ समुद्र ।

Territory of the State. The territory of the state consists not only of a definite portion of land, but also the rivers, lakes and canals within its limits, and if the states touches upon an open sea it includes, in addition, a maritime belt generally recognised to be three miles in width measured from low water mark (Garner) राज्य का भूभाग; राज्य-प्रदेश (इसमें नदियाँ, तालाब, नहरें आदि भी शामिल हैं) ।

Theocracy. The theocratic state is one in which the ultimate sovereignty is attributed to some super-human or spiritual being. धर्मतन्त्र; धर्मराज्य ।

Theocracy, Pure. The pure theocracy is one in which the supernatural person, to whom the sovereignty is attrituted, is alleged to rule directly and immediately without the aid of human intermediaries. विशुद्ध धर्मतन्त्र; दैव सत्ताक राज्य ।

Theory of Separation of Powers. In every state there are generally three distinct organs through which the will of the State is expressed and given effect to. There is the legislative department, which is concerned with the enactment of laws, which the citizens must obey. Mere enactment of laws cannot guarantee liberty to citizens. There must be some authority to determine whether the laws have been violated or not. The judiciary exists with a view to determining such violation and to applying the laws to particular cases Again, there is another department which is known as the executive and is entrusted with function of enforcing the law. अधिकार विभिन्नता का सिद्धान्त ।

Tories. Old name for the British Conservatives dropped in 1828. Staunch Conservatives are still sometimes referr-

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ed to as Tories. Members of the political party opposed to change. दकियानूसी; टोरी।

Totalitarian. It denotes the single party dictatorial form of governments based on the theory of the "Totality of the State". सर्वाधिकारवाद।

Town Council. Elective body or corporation administering the affairs of the town. नगर-परिषद्।

Town Councillor. Member of Town Council. नगर-परिषद् का सदस्य।

Trade Agreement. An agreement between one or more employers and a labour union to govern industrial relations in a plant or industry. मालिक और श्रमिक संघ के बीच का समझौता; व्यवसायिक समझौता।

Trade Autonomy. The right of each craft organization to govern its own affairs. व्यवसाय-स्वराज्य।

Trade Union. Local, national or international unions of the workmen designed to strive to secure better wages, good working conditions, shorting of working hours and other advantages for their members. (Labour Terminology).

(2) Trade unions are corporate associations adapted to modern society and to the new conditions of labour. Sidney and Beatrice Webb (History of Trade Unionism) define trade unions as "Associations of wage earners for the purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of their employment" (quoted from Dictionary of Socialism by Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport).

(3) "The basic mass organisation of the workers for struggle for immediate objectives-improvements in wages, hours etc., and which must "act consciously as focalpoints for organising the working class in the greater interest of its complete emancipation" (Marx). श्रमिकसंघ; मज़दूरसंघ।

Treasury. (British Constitution) Treasury or the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The Department of the Government which administers the revenue of the State in accordance with votes of the House of Commons. The financial head of the Treasury is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Prime Minister usually holds of the office of First Lord of the Treasury. The Junior Lords of the Treasury are the whips of the political party in power. The Secretary of the Treasury is the head of the permanent Civil Service

This department originated from the Exchequer of Norman times. The duties connected with it are assigned to a Treasury Board of five members, including the First Lord of the Treasury, who is, very often, the Premier. But he is only the nominal head. It is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who draws up the annual budget and performs other important functions of the Treasury. In reality, the Chancellor is concerned only with the direction and policy-framing and not with the actual administration of the department. The functions of the collection of revenue and disbursement of money are discharged under the direct supervision of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Subordinate to the Treasury are the four great offices. (1) Post Office, (2) Customs, (3) Inland Revenue and (4) Woods, Forests and Land Revenues The first is presided over by a responsible Minister, the other three are in the hands of the Civil Service and are represented in Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or his deputy, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

All revenues are payable at the Bank of England to the account of the

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Exchequer and all national disbursements are made out of the fund so collected and known as the 'Consolidated Fund.' Most of the taxes are imposed by permanent statutes but some are laid afresh every year and are liable to annual revision. Similarly, some expenditures are regulated by standing laws and others by annual appropriations. Most disbursements fall in the latter category, only those which it is particularly desirable to keep out of politics, e. g. the Civil List, the salaries of the judges, the interest on national debt, etc aggregating to about one forth of the total expenditure, are paid without annual authorisation. The Comptroller and Auditor-General's duty is to see that all expenditures are authorised by Parliament. The Bank, on his order, pays the amount to the Paymaster-General for distribution to proper departments. कोषागार; खजाना।

Treasury Bills. Under the Treasury Bills Act, 1877, the Treasury, when authorised by any other Act to raise money, may do so by means of bills (known as Treasury Bills) payable not more than twelve months after date. See, Exchequer Bills.

Treasury Solicitor. The legal adviser to the Treasury and other Government Departments. The post is held normally by a Barrister. The Treasury Solicitor is also His Majesty's Procurator-General (Proctor) who acts for the Crown in the Prize Court, and the Kings Proctor. कोषागार का क़ानूनी सलाहगार।

Treaty. Formally concluded and ratified agreement between nations. सन्धि।

Trial. The examination and decision of a matter of law or fact by a Court of law. मुक़दमे की सुनवाई।

Trotskyism. A counter-revolutionary organisation named after Leon Trotsky, who was connected with the Russian Labour Movement for many years. ट्राटस्की का सिद्धान्त।

Tyrant. Originallay, despotic ruler. The term was applied, in particular, to rulers over the Greek City States in the 6th and 6th Centuries B. C, such as Hiero of Syrancuse, Peisistratus at Athens, etc. With the passing of time the word received its modern meaning, although originally it held no derogatory sense. अत्याचारी; अत्याचारी शासिक।

'U'

U-Boat. Abbreviation for undersea boat, the German name for a submarine.

Ultimatum. Final demand of any kind. It is used most generally for the final demand that precedes a declaration of war. चुनौतीपत्र।

Ultra Vires. (Beyond the power) An act in excess of the authority conferred by law, and therefore invalid. अधिकार के बाहर।

Umpire. Person called in to decide an industrial dispute. मध्यस्थ; पंच।

Unanimity, Rule of. The principle that all states must assent to an international agreement before they are bound by it. This principle flows from the corollary of sovereignty that a state is bound only by its own consent. It is being limited by many international agreements.

Unconstitutional. Not in aecordance with the Constitution. In the United States the powers of government are set forth in federal and state constitutions. If a person believes a law passed, exceeds the

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

powers granted to the government, he may take the question to the appropritate court. If his contention is upheld, the law is called unconstitutional and becomes unenforceable. अवैध; अवैधानिक।

Underground. Political opposition groups unable or unwilling to come out in the open are called "underground opposition," "Underground parties" or briefly "the underground." Communist parties in countries, where their activities were illegal, carried on such organizations. गुप्त; अप्रत्यक्ष।

Unearned Income. Income received from investment rather than from services. बिना कमाई की आमदनी।

Un-Employment. Absence of employment, usually work, that provides a livelyhood. The conditions of modern industry, mass production, machinery, the credit system and many other factors are responsible for the increasing unemployment in the modern world.

Unemployment is due; according to socialists, to the capitalists mode of production and consumption. Over-production under the capitalist regime leads to markets being overstocked, and hence to a cessation of work and to compulsory unemployment of workers. Unemployment, socialists maintain, will constantly increase as long as production and consumption are not controlled by collectivety, बेकारी।

Unicameral. Composed of only one house or chamber. Used in connection with a legislative body.

Unicameral System. Single chamber system of legislature. एकसभात्मक।

Union. A combination of two or more states connected by some common tie. संघ।

Union Act. Name of two acts of Parliament. By the first passed in 1707, the English and Scottish Parliaments were united. By the second passed in 1800, the British and the Irish Parliaments were united. Each aroused a good deal of opposition in its particular country. The Irish union was partly annulled by the legislation of 1921-22. Another Act of union was that which in 1907 created the union of South Africa. संघ-विधान।

Union Congress of Soviets. Supreme governing body of the Soviet Union under the constitution of 1923. सोविएट की संघीय सभा।

Union of Economic Interests. French union of trade associations. फ्रान्स का व्यवसाय-संघ।

Union Jack. The British national flag. ब्रिटिश का राष्ट्रीय झंडा।

Unions, International. For the accompalishment of certain common objects and the promotion of mutual interests, states, not infrequently, associate themselves by formal agreements into unions. Such unions are designated as international unions. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ।

Unitary Government. If the powers of the government are concentrated in one supreme organ, or organs, that are located at one common centre, and from which all local governing authorities derive their existence and powers, the government is both unitary and centralized. In such a system there is a single common source of authority, and hence one supreme authority is exerted. For convenience of administration the territory of the state may be subdivided into circumscriptions of districts, in each of which a local government may be established and to which certain powers of local character may be delegated by the Central Government. These local organisations are nothing more than parts

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

of the Central Government created to act as its agents. एक सत्तात्मक शासन या सरकार।

Union of States (Indian Constitution), Under the Draft Constitution India becomes a Union of States. This implies the indestructible nature of its unity. Though the country is divided into different states for the convenience of administration, it is "an integral whole. Its people a single people, living under a single imperium derived from a single source."

The word 'States' denotes all the units whether provinces, the chief commissioners' provinces, the state unions, the centrally administered states or other Indian states. This multiplicity of units is the legacy of the British regime. Thanks, however, to the process of integration and democratization, the difference in the status, constitution and the administration of the various units, especially of the Indian States, is rapidly disappearing India can thus look forward to becoming, in the near future, a union of homogeneous States. रियासती संघ; राज्य-संघ।

Union Republics in Soviet Russia. Union Republics are the main republics or federations of republics which constitute the union, such as the Russian Socialist Federation Soviet Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, The Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Areas are parts of the different union Republics.

The amalgamation of the Soviet Republics in a Single union State and the formation of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. with its executive organ. सोविएट रूस के संघीय-गणतन्त्र।

United-Front. A union of diverse political parties, elements or states, combined for a purpose, usually, to combat a common threat. संयुक्त मोर्चा।

United Nations. The nations united in fighting the Axis in World War II and the name of the international organization they formed. संयुक्तराष्ट्र।

Unionists. The name given to the conservatives and seceding liberals who opposed Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1886. अनुदार।

Universal State. Many present-day thinkers favour the abolition of single states and advocate the establishment of an International or Universal State. The idea of universal states goes back to Greek philosophy, The Great European War, in particular, has shown that modern national states are a danger both to themselves and humanity, and that some means should be developed to organise states on an international basis (Gilchrist-Principles of Political Science). विश्वराज्य।

Untouch-ability (Abolition of). Our Constitution also puts the legal stamp on the great social revolution brought about by Mahatma Gandhi It uplifts about 50 million untouchables of India from their age-old low social status. It lays down that 'untouchability" is abolished and its practice, in any form. is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law". To many this single clause, outlawing untouchability, is more precious than all the rights of equality guaranteed under the Constitution. It puts an end to the most degrading of social inequalities that have vitiated Hindu society. Such social customs and disabilities, as enforced segregation of "untouchables" at wells, in streets, schools and places of worship, are declared illegal. In fact, the ban covers all forms of untouch-

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ability, specified or unspecified. Some of the prevalent social disabilities are tabooed and equality in public places is guaranteed to all people. It is provided that, "No citizens shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, restriction or condition with regard to (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, or (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort, maintained, wholly or partly, out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public".

With the statutory equality of status accorded to "untouchables" a new chapter of social democracy opens in India. **अस्पृश्यता निवारण।**

Unwritten Law. Customary rules which are considered part of the law but are not included in legislation or constitution Found chiefly in legal decisions when given the effect of law. **अलिखित विधान; अलिखित क़ानून।**

Upper House. The chamber in a two house legislative body which is considered superior to the other for varying reasons, such as tradition, prestige, power, length of term or less susceptibility to direct control by the electorate. In the United States the national and state senates are referred to as Upper Houses.

Urban Area. Urban area means a municipality or notified area or a town area. **पौरक्षेत्र ;नगर-क्षेत्र।**

U. S. O. United Service organization. **संयुक्तसेवासंघ।**

U. S. S. R. Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It consists of 7 constituent states. **साम्यवादी सोविएट गणराज्य।**

Use-Valve. Anything that satisfies a human want.

Utilitarianism. Utilitarianism is a term that originated with the Italian philosopher Beccaria and has for its aim 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number." Jeremy Bentham was the chief propounder of the philosophy and in more recent times John Stuart Mill advocated it with much acceptance. Herbert Spencer's exposition of the theory represented a still higher development of it. **उपयोगितावाद।**

Utopia. Utopia was the imaginary Island. Sir Thomas Moore's ideal state, where the conditions of life and government were ideal and heavenly. The work published in 1516, was the forerunner of a host of such book by Swift, Voltair and in our own time, Bellamy, Mallock and others. **रामराज्य; स्वर्गीयराज्य।**

Utopian Socialism. A socialist doctrine, which, by appealing to the nobler sentiments of men, hope to bring the happiest possible conditions to the suffering humanity. **काल्पनिक समाजवाद; दिव्य समाजवाद।**

'V'

Vansittartism. The doctrine that the entire German people share the responsibility for militarism, aggression and war equally with Nazi regime, and should be treated after World War II on this assumption. Associated with the expressed views of Lord Robert Vansittart, former permament under secretary of the British Foreign Office.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Vassal State. A state under the suzerainty of another. The suzerain controls the vassal's foreign relations and the vassal has only such right as specified in the document establishing this relationship. **माण्डलिक राज्य; अधीन राज्य ।**

Vested Interests. Well-established large-scale economic interests which influence political action in favour of their own good. **निहितस्वार्थ (जमींदार; पूँजीपति आदि।)**

Veto. The power of the Crown or his representative of negativing bills which have been passed by the legislature. **निषेधाधिकार ।**

Viceroy. Representative of the King Emperor in India. **सम्राट्-प्रतिनिधि ।**

Village Community. It is used in a popular sense to denote a body of persons bound together by the tie of residence in one and the same village, amenable to the village customs and subject to the administrative control of the village officers. **ग्राम-समाज ।**

Village Swaraj. Mahatma Gandhi says. "My idea of village Swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its vital wants, and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity. Thus every village's first concern will be to grow its own food, crops and cotton for its cloth. It should have a reserve for its cattle, recreation and playground for adults and children. Then, if there is more land available, it will grow useful money crops, thus excluding ganja, tobacco, opium and the like. The village will maintain a village theatre, school and public hall. It will have its own water-works ensuring clean supply. This can be done through controlled wells and tanks. Education will be compulsory up to final basic course. As far as possible every activity will be conducted on the co-operative basis. There will be no castes such as we have today with their graded untouchability. Non-violence with its technique of satyagraha and non-cooperation will be the sanction of the village community. There will be a compulsory service of village guards who will be selected by rotation from the register maintained by the village. The Government of the village will be conducted by the Panchayat of five persons, annually elected by the adult villagers, male and female, possessing minimum prescribed qualifications. These will have all the authority and jurisdiction required. Since there will be no system of punishments, in the accepted sense, this Panchayat will be the legislature, judiciary and executive combined to operate for its year of office. Any village can become such a republic today without much interference, even from the present Government whose sole effective connection with the villages is the exaction of the village revenue. I have not examined here the question of relations with the neighbouring villages and the centre if any. My purpose is to present an outline of village government. Here there is perfect democracy based upon individual who is the architect of his own government. The law of non-violence rules him and his government. He and his village are able to defy the might of a world. For the law governing every village is that he will suffer death in the defence of his and his village's honour." **ग्राम-स्वराज्य ।**

Vital Statistics. Figures relating to births, deaths, marriages, and cases of illness. **जन्म मृत्यु और विवाहादि के आंकड़े ।**

Volunteer. A person who voluntarily enlists in the armed forces. **स्वयसेवक ।**

Vote. 1. The process of formally, expressing an opinion upon candidates issues,

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

of questions at an election at the polls, at a political convention, or in a deliberative body. 2. To express one's opinion formally as above. मत; मतदेना।

Vote by Ballot. In order to do away with the evils of intimidation, coercion, and undue influence under the system of open election, the system of vote by ballot. i. e. the plan of casting the vote by the elector in secret, by endorsing the ballot paper in favour of his choice, has been introduced. गुप्तमतदान; मतगुटिका (ballot) डालकर मत देने की पद्धति।

Vote of Confidence. A vote of approval by a parliamentary body of the policy of a prime Minister or other cabinet member. विश्वास का मत।

Votes system, the Limited Another method, which has sometimes been adopted for the representation of minorities, is the limited vote system. This consists in allowing the voters to cast smaller number of votes than there are seats. In this way some seats are reserved for the representation of minorities. If there are two parties, the minority party is given by the system some representatives to protect their interest. परिमित मतदान पद्धति।

Vote System, the List. According to this system each party has to give a list of candidates. The election then takes place and each voter is allowed to cast many votes, if there are seats vacant but he must give his vote to the whole list en bloc. The electoral quota is determined by dividing the total number of votes by the number of seats. The number of representatives, to which a particular party is entitled, is determined by dividing the votes, cast in favour of the candidates of that party, by the electoral quotient. The deficiency is supplied by the party having the largest fractional quotas. सूचि मतदान पद्धति।

Vote system, the Cumulative. This system attempts to secure representation of minorities by allowing the elector to cast all his votes in favour of a particular candidates. If a constituency is to return three candidates each elector will have three votes. These three votes can be given to a particular candidate. In this way the minority party is given a chance of getting some representatives by cumulating the votes of its members on the party candidate एकत्रित मतदान पद्धति।

Voting Machine. A machine which registers and adds the votes which are cast by voters in the polls on election day. मतदान-यन्त्र।

'W'

Wafd. The nationalist Party in Egypt. मिश्र का राष्ट्रीय दल।

War Bonds. Government bonds, the proceeds from which are used in the prosecution of a war. युद्धबांड।

War Crimes. According to international law the following offences would be considered as war crimes,—"Violation of recognised rules of warfare by members of the armed forces, espionage and war treason and marauding." युद्ध-अपराध।

War Debts. The debts owed by the Allies to each other after World War I. युद्ध-ऋण; युद्ध-कर्ज़।

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

War Horse. A soldier or politician who is a veteran of many campaigns and still loves the smoke of battle.

War Loan. Government loan floated for the purpose of financing a war. युद्ध-ऋण; युद्ध-कर्ज।

War Potential. The maximum strength of a country in terms of manpower, equipment, industrial plant, and other such relevent factors.

War Powers. Powers which the president exercises in time of war. Most of such powers flow from the fact that the president is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and as such may not only direct them but can, for axample, establish martial law in military areas and set up military governments in occupied territory. सामरिक अधिकार; युद्धशक्ति।

Westminister, Statute of. Act passed in 1932 by the Parliament of the United Kingdom and the Parliaments of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire. It deals with the relations between them, which are now on the basis of absolute equality. By it the Parliament at Westminister ceases to have any right to revise the legislation passed by the other Parliaments, which can legislate in matters that concern them. In the case of discrepancies between the legislation of the United Kingdom and that of the Parliament of any of the dominions, the law passed by the latter shall not therefore be invalid. The statute also declares that no alteration shall be made in the laws affecting the succession to the throne without the consent of the Dominion Parliaments. वेस्टमिनिस्टर-का अनुविधान।

Whigs. A political party which came into existence in the time of Charles II. It was applied to those who urged the waiving of the hereditary succession in the national interest. The party supported the Hanoverian succession and enjoyed undisputed political power between 1714 and 1760. At the end of the century it espoused the cause of political and social reform and in the early 19th century developed into the Liberal party. व्हिग।

Whip. The name commonly given to the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it is to keep the supporters of the Government, together for important Parliamentary divisions. Each party has its own chief whip, with assistants. प्रतोदक।

White Hall. Erected within sight of Westminister Abbey and Palace in the 13th Century, was the residence of the Archbishops of York until Henery VIII took possession of it in 1530 Thence forward to 1697 it continued to be the favourite town residence of royalty and to the Stuarts, especially, it was a great centre of court festivals. In those days, with its grounds it extended from the strand to the river. The only portion of White Hall now standing is the Banqueting Hall, built by Indigo Jones. श्वेतशाला; इङ्गलैण्ड का राज्य-भवन।

White House. The official residence at Washington of the President of the United States. श्वेत-भवन; अमेरिका के अध्यक्ष का निवास-भवन।

White Paper. श्वेतपत्र; सरकारी विधान-योजना।

Writ. It is the Kings precept in writing under seal. समादेश; आदेश-पत्र।

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

'Y'

Yuans. Under the Chinese National Government, there are five yuans, which may be, but not with exact precision, described as Super-Ministries. The five Yuans are: (1) The Executive Yuan (2) The Legislative Yuan, (3) The Judicial Yuan (4) The Examination Yuan and (5) The Control Yuan. Each Yuan has a President, a Vice-President and a few ministers. The executive Yuan has a greater number of ministers and more power than the other Yuans. The Executive Yuan in some respects resemble the Cabinet in Western Countries, though it would be a grave mistake to push the similarity to any great length (Modern China by Tan Yun Shan). यूआन ।

STOCK VERIFY 2020 C.K.V. Library

'Z'

Zionism. "A reactionary and nationalist political movement which recruited its followers among Jewish petty and middle bourgeois, intellectual business employees, artisans and the more backward sections of the Jewish workers. Its aim is to organise a Jewish bourgeois state in Palestine, and it endeavours to isolate the Jewish working class masses from the general masses from the general struggle of the proletariat. (Editorial note in Stalins' "Marxism and the National and Colonial Question"). Since the first World War, Zionism has been orientated on British Imperialism on the basis of Belfour Declaration, 1917 which promised the establishment of a, National Home for Jews in Palestine. Communists differentiate between Zionism, as a tool of British Imperialist intrigue in the Middle East, and the legitimate needs and aspirations of the Jewish settlement in Palestine, now vary largely, and almost entirely, the result of savage persecution in Capitalist countries (See Anti Semitism and Nationalism यहूदीवाद; फिलिस्तीन में फिरसे यहूदीराज्य स्थापित करने का आन्दोलन ।

पुस्तकालय
गुरुकुल काँगड़ी

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul K

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

COMPILED

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri